MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 290 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915. — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec 15	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
12th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Moolan ..	10000	....	..
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	— —	—

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec 15	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
16th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
30th „	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
12th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th „	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
10th Feb.	Malta ..	7000	Moolan ..	10000
24th „				

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati . .
7th Dec	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting,
*11th „	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only)
19th	Chukla	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
21st „	Pundua	East and South African ports via Marmagoa

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
KamakuraMaru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Mowori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departure.
Izaho Maru	3936	T. Wakazava	26th Nov.	7th Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	1st Jan. 16

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles'	A & C	8250	— —	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. E. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6988	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Pekin	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Surabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C 13

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,000
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Mogta-Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Hong-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, kong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Credit for the branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers. Deposits on the following terms:—

The Bank receives DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance Rs. 1 lakh.

Interest allowed up to Rs. 1 lakh will be received on Sums to be ascertained on application.

terms:— FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the ... undertake to send Replies ... unless a sufficient amount ... to cover Postage. Replies can also be claimed at the Office on production ... (if any) given between the hours of ... and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES ... may be had on application to—The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

... SHORTHAND and ... INSTITUTION, ... The most successful ... Testimonials from ... and other Euro- ... Subjects:—Book-keeping & ... Typewriting, Shorthand and ... Classes. Special arrange- ... Managing Proprietor, ... Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bom-

... HONEY—Best specific ... Eye-Diseases. It ... four weeks. No pain, ... harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately for Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur one B.A., or B.Sc. Salary Rs. 70-10-100. Apply to the HEADMASTER. 2467

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150—10—300 p.m., including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The Officer will be debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of December, 1915.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
960 Nagpur Municipality, C. P.

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.
2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.
3. Applications will be received up to 15th December, 1915.
M. E. COUCHMAN,
911 President, District Board.

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.
2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.
Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, ... employment and salary with copies ... monials, to
... TRAFFIC MANAGER,
1002 ... H. N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED a FOREMA... for the general supervision and ... tenance of the Passenger and Wagon Fl... ing, across the Megna River, A... connecting ... ways stations Ashuganj and B... Rail... salary Rs. 350 per mensem, and ... free quarters, plus allowances ... Rs. 50 per month if no accidents or mismanagement with the Company's plant and property occurs during the month. Candidates must hold first class Engineers' certificates and have had previous experience in a similar appointment. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to
THE LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
A. B. Railway,
Pahartali P. O.,
1003 (Chittagong).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a SHOP FOREMAN, temporary, to be in charge of the workshops attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received their shop training in Europe, and have experience in modern methods of keeping workshop accounts and management. Preference will be given to those who in addition have experience of Indian methods. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 250.
Applications should be addressed to "K. T. B. Tressler, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras," so as to reach this office before the 15th December, 1915.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries.
Post Box No. 454, Madras.
25th November, 1915. 912

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately a competent and trustworthy compounder. Pay liberal. Apply to Bhuleshwar, KALYANDAS J. DESAI. 2512

WANTED to purchase a few share in PHILLIPS & Co. Ltd., Apply to Box No. 646 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2488

WANTED.—Experienced COMPOUNDER for Uduada Charitable Dispensary. Good Salary to conscientious worker. Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL OFFICER in CHARGE. 2517

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED immediately a SMART HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally.
PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS,
2506 Apollo Street.

WANTED a CLERK who can keep accounts and correspondence only men of experience should apply in person between 12 to 2 p.m., to Messrs. JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS PADAMSEY & Co., 103, Medows Street, Fort. 2493

WANTED,—Monthly-paying Customer for a decent five-seater silent MOTOR CAR for few hours or the whole day and night.
THANKS & Co.
Bombay, No. 2.
2510

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT to an up-country Firm, with a thorough knowledge of accounts and some experience in Indents (Import business, and able to organise and control an Office. Hindus preferred. Apply, stating Salary required, with testimonials to X.Y.Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1618

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality one OVERSEER holding the qualifications of the Sub-overseer's class or of the Engineering College Poona on Rs. 60—2—80 p.m.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 15th December, 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
December 1915. 2504

REQUIRED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Ltd., Nyasaland, Limbe, British Central Africa, the following:—
TWO STATION MASTERS £6 plus £1/1 rations per mensem.
ONE STATION MASTER knowing Portuguese £8 per month, first year and £9 for the second and third.
ONE GUARD £100 yearly consolidated.
Terms, 3 years' agreement, free return passage to India, free medical attendance, free quarters and travelling expenses while on duty.
Experienced men must apply with their copies of testimonials to
Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Forbes Building, Home Street,
2505 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2353

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Hay-Contractors—Jessop Boiler, engine and pump attached, with two hay-presses in working order. Apply RAGHUVIR PRINTING PRESS. 24, Budhawar, Poona city. 2516

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.
2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.
Apply to ... No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¾ h.p., twin cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle. For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe. 2461

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET—From January one first floor flat, Marbel Hall, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, E. F. & L. Apply to R. V. PEERMAHOMED, Chukla Street 2450

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods. Lanoulle, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona 989

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR THE STATE WORKED RAILWAYS DURING 1915-16.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North Western Railways, during the official year 1915-16 of Points and Crossings.
2. A list of the points and crossings and copies of drawings and specifications may be obtained on application to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway for whose requirements it is desired to tender.
3. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for State-worked Railways points and crossings" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Monday the 3rd January 1916.
4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.
Sd. P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 30th November 1915. 2502

SALE OF VALUABLE YARN, COTTON AND COTTON AND SILK GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADERS IN YARN AND IN SWADESHI COTTON & SILK CLOTH.

PURSUANT to the order made in Suit No. 553 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v/s. The Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, now in liquidation) by the High Court of Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1915, Mr. R. D. Sethna as Receiver will cause to be sold by public auction in the compound of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills (now in liquidation) at Poona through Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., the abovementioned goods on and from Sunday, the 19th December, next upto Friday, the 24th December, commencing at 1 o'clock (S.T.) on each day.
The said goods are the product of the said Mills and also of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company.
For conditions of sale and catalogue of goods apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim & Co., the Auctioneers at Poona. 2513

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1912, THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE UNDER RULE 6 OF ORDER 20.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the Petition of the undersigned Liquidators of the abovenamed Company the Hon. Chief Court of the Punjab has been pleased to direct under section 221 of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) that the voluntary winding up shall continue subject to the supervision of the Court; that the Liquidators shall obtain the sanction of the Court with respect to the matters referred to in section 179, and all subsequent proceedings are to be had in the Court of the District Judge, Lahore.
(Sd.) E. D. DIGNASSE,
(Sd.) F. E. BANGHAM,
Liquidators.
National Insurance & Banking Co. Ltd.
28, Bharat Buildings, Lahore,
1st December, 1915. 2525

NOTICE.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that Mr. VASUDEO PANDURANG BHAT has left our services from 27th ultimo. Anybody dealing with him in our name will be held responsible.
Dated this 2nd day of December, 1915.
CHOONILAL DAHYABHAI & CO.
Chemists and Druggists,
Shamset St. Market. 2491

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP 1st and 2nd Class return tickets will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway at reduced fares for Christmas Holidays.
For particulars, see Notices exhibited at stations, or apply to the undersigned.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1915. 2435

NOTICES

THE XI SESSION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL BE HELD at the TOWN HALL on the 24th and 25th December, 1915, under the Presidentship of Sir DORABJI J. TATA.
Unique opportunity for hearing men of Commerce and Industry from all parts of India.
Time:—24th—11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
25th—8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.
Delegate's Tickets ..... Rs. 3
Visitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen As. 8
Apply for tickets immediately to,
HON. SECRETARIES,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2521. Bombay.

THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

THE FIRST SESSION of the INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, will be held in the TOWN HALL on the 26th December, 1915, from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of the Hon. SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Visitor's Tickets ..... Re. 1.
Apply for Tickets immediately to the SECRETARY,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2520 Bombay.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that from 6th November, 1915, the undersigned have been carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 24/3, Armenian Street and at No. 84, Bartolla Street in Calcutta and at Bombay, Shikohabad and Ferozabad under the name and style of GOPIRAM RAMCHUNDER.
FULCHAND TIKMANY,
son of Babu Gopiram Tikmany
RAMCHUNDER TIKMANY,
son of Babu Bajrangdas Tikmany.
2515

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GANPAT SAKARAM DHURANDHAR, late a clerk in the service of Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd., of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
GAJANAN PUTLAJI RANE, of Bombay Hindu Pathare Prabhu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the Bank of Bombay, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay one of the executors mentioned in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay. Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of December, 1915.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA
2519 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.
AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 2-30 (S. T.), in the afternoon.
A Special Sale of selected Articles at Christmas Time being a Consignment directly from the Manufacturers.
An Unique Opportunity to purchase Indian, Chinese and Japan Silks, Maltese Silk and Linen Lace Goods, Mirzapore and Amritsar Carpets, Madras and Cashmere Embroidery, Brass Ornaments, Brass Tables, Sandalwood Boxes, Umbrella Covers, Silk kerchiefs and Scarfs and Lace, Shawls, etc., etc.
On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices, 53, Medow Street, Fort (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a fresh consignment directly from the Manufacturers, just received, consisting of Indian, Chinese and Japanese silks in pieces of 18 to 25 yards, silk blouses, silk handkerchiefs, added silk coats, (Maltese silk and linen lace, collars, shawls, scarfs, umbrella covers, handkerchiefs, laces by yards (fit for present to Princesses and Nobility), silk blouses, handkerchiefs, Madras and Cashmere embroidered table covers, curtains, cushions, complete silk dresses with blouses, piece and trimmings, brass and Shaharanpore teapoys, brass veses, sandalwood boxes, Mirzapore and Amritsar carpets of different sizes, such as 15 by 12, 12 by 12, 12 by 9, 13 by 10, 10 by 10, 9 by 9, 9 by 3, 12 by 3, 8 by 5, 9 by 6, 7 by 4, 6 by 3, etc., etc., and various other articles too numerous to mention.
The above consignment is on view.
P. S.—The above sale affords a chance to the purchasers such as may not recur.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Dec., 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDUP.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Dewji Dewsey Virpal the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Ruttanbai widow of Jivraj Nursey, an administratrix of the estate of Bai Jamnabai daughter of Nursey Kesowji the following property.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Monje Bhandup Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana admeasuring square yards 3,314 bearing akar Rs. 15-11-9 with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Jivraj Anandji, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Jethabhai Dhanji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Damoder Krishna Kassaria and on or towards the South by the Kanjur Bhandup land. No survey, numbers are yet assigned to this land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BHULESHWAR.
Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Hajee Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY the 8th December 1915.
Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Hajee Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General and by the Undersigned.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the West side of the public passage or lane, leading to Koombhar Oart, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 451, New No. 2372, Old Survey No. 30, New Survey No. 449, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 50, 54, 56 and Street Nos. 23,24-1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Tara Naikin and now to Morarbhoy Vijbhukandas, on or towards the West by Koombhar Tookda Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganpat Harichand, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bhasker Viswanath but now belonging to a Maharaj.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Hajee Saboo, or to the Undersigned.
N. B.—The property when fully let realises Rs. 329 per month.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATI FACING THE SEA.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, Chowpati Estate, on THURSDAY, the 9th December 1915 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), the following plots to be leased for the term of 99 years.
LOT No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate, known at Plot No. 4, containing 1,643 square yards, having a frontage of 100 feet on the Queen's Road, with the additional advantage of a road in the rear and facing the sea front.
LOT No. 2.—A very valuable corner plot being Plot No. 13, having 3 frontages and containing about 1,744 square yards.
LOT No. 3.—A block of building land, known as Plot No. 14, having a frontage of about 108 feet on Babulnath Road and containing 1,738 square yards.
LOT No. 4.—A plot of land being Plot No. 15, containing about 1,738 square yards and having a frontage of 108 feet on Babulnath Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions (Ground Floor), Mayo Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors' Home near the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass porcelain and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, teapoys, writing tables, corner cabinets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, etc., etc., the property of an European gentleman going home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(Contd..)

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTORS OF ART TREASURES, INDIAN PRINCES AND FOR WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Carpets will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22nd December at 2 p..m.

The most unique collections of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood, satinwood, sandal wood and ivory with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, rich wool and silk carpets made from own designs with last vegetable dyes only, the wool having been dyed under Mr. Goll's personal supervision, very rich china jars of rare and old patterns with gold and silver covers very rich glassware, japanese curios, rich table and cutlery ware and many such rare pieces of furniture metal busts of solid metal and specimens of Indian art which were finished after years of hard labour, rich gramophone with rare music plates such as are never known in India rich gold and silk curtains, rare oil colour paintings by the celebrated painter Gangooly also rare water colour paintings of Indian subjects Clement Bayard Motor Car, rare plants &c.
Under instructions of the executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 19th and MONDAY the 20th and on WEDNESDAY the 22nd December, 1915 at 2 p.m. each day sell by public auction on the premises of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. All his valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood, teakwood, ivory and sandalwood furniture agate ornaments very rare cabinets of most unique carving with water colour painted panels in their prooves and arranged to be lighted with gas or electricity to give natural light effect, most elaborately carved massive chairs of various designs most elaborately carved and studded with silver bookstands and easels, solid metal life size statue of Mahadev with oil lamp arrangements with a most elaborately carved wooden massive base, original life size genuine bronze Trimoortee statue arranged on pillars representing the pillars of Elephanta caves. Most exquisite dining table and most elaborately carved in Indian designs, with dining chairs covered with gold and silver embroidery cushions, which were woven, dyed and made up in India at Mr. Goll's special design and instructions and the chairs are of the exact design of those selected from one of the finest hotels in Europe during one of his visits there, very rich and rare table cut glassware such as could rarely be seen in India, which has been arranged in a suitable cupboard having carved doors with mango-trees design, on which hang the mangoes made in solid silver. Most unique carved cabinets made out of old Guzerat carved house cornices, about 4 to 500 years old, and converted into screen doors, cupboard, etc., most extensively carved exact model of Birbul's House and a similar model of Panch Mahals, solid book cases specially made to order and from teak selected from one log only and made on Mr. Goll's premises, large carved ivory ornaments, cut out of one piece only. Sandal wood cabinet made out of rich sandalwood logs and elaborately carved by Mysorian Artists, most of the furniture having panels specially painted in oil or water colours by the celebrated painter "Gangooly" who was given the subjects of paintings by Mr. Goll, and most expensive gold and silver silk curtains, purdahs and dedos and a very large collection of woollen and silk carpets imitating old celebrated designs, and with fast vegetable colours dyed by Mr. Goll himself, some of these carpets took 3 to 4 years to complete and are such as could not be purchased anywhere by a casual observer. Some of these carpets were woven with specially rich wool purchased by Mr. Goll and then spun dyed and woven at Mr. Goll's special instructions. Equally elaborate pure silver tableware, jugs, trays tea services vegetable and curry dishes, salad bowls, all of various designs studied from old Indian art, and for which artists were made to travel all over India at Mr. Goll's expense to study the natural formation of the various subjects including those of India China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, etc. The carving of this silverware took several years to finish and the metal is of the best possible fineness of silver is used such as would permit such deep and raised carving such as never to be found in any other part of India. Brass bedsteads, Gramophone with the plates of music of the best operas of Europe, and such as are rarely imported into India, and these were specially ordered from Italy at enormous costs, rich camp veranda furniture, arm chairs, teapoys of various sizes, real gold and silver embroidery cushions, rich candlesticks, gas chandeliers, most elaborate library of high class literature etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of about 600 Packages Aniline Dyes and Chemicals Manufactured by Messrs. the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik, Farbwerk Muehlheim, vorm, A. Leonhardt and Co., and Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M.'s Procurator, in Egypt at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th and THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1915, at 11-30 a.m (S. T.), at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their Office, the undermentioned goods ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels," the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

BLACKS.—81884 Direct Black 90 per cent. Dig. Black, Fast Blue Black, Khaki Black; Kryogene Black, T.B.O.; Kalim Blue Black; Amritsar Black.

VIOLET.—Methyl Violet 67886 (Crystals).

GREENS.—Tera Green, Pacca Green. M.B.; Direct Green 63133; Fast Green R.N.G.; Impartial Green M.B.; New Fine Green (Crystals), 229; Baroli Green; Brilliant Green (small crystals); Amritsar Green; Green (Crystals 1000; Oxamine Pure Green G.; Green Crystals 1100; Gujerat Green, Sabaj Pisa.

ORANGE.—Acid Orange A. X.; Fast Orange D. D.; Oxamine Orange R.; Orange D. D.; Orange, E. H.

BLUES.—Navy Blue. B; Capri Blue G.O.N.; Indanthrene Blue R. S. (double paste). Tannin Blue. M. O.; Oxamine Pure Blue 6 B.; Indigo Vat. B.A.S.F. 60 per cent. grains; 60 per cent. cubes. 40 per cent. cubes, Indigo, White B.A.S.F. Paste G. extra N.; Indoine Blue B.B. (powder) and B. E.

BROWNS.—Saree Chocolate.

YELLOWS. Acid Yellow C.H.; Chrysophenine, M.B. and G.N. 15, and E. and A. T., Direct Yellow, M.M.M.; Metanil yellow 76040; Auramine 76227; Curcuma yellow; Jaora yellow; Sulphine A.; Oxamine yellow 999; Naphthol yellow S. 11; Metanil yellow R.R.R.

REDS.—Mahomed Fast Red H.A.S.; Fast Pink 11 E.; T. T. 3 R.; B.S.; Congo Rubine T.T.; Congo, Fast Pink R.N.G.; Congo Red O.O.O.; Fast Pink, and M.B.; Palatine Rose; Fixing Scarlet G.; Punjab Scarlet R.R.R.; Holi Red 2,000; Cotton Rubine 11; Holi Corinth G.; Erythrine R.R.E., Safframine E.B., and T. (extra).

VARIOUS COLOURS.—Primulin 80831; Pyrolcarbon 3 G.; extra strong and (70 per cent.); Pyrol Black V.P.R. (extra strong and 70 per cent. and also 1 case sample colours.

CHEMICALS.—Bichromate of Potash (crystals); Carbonate of Potash (96-98 per cent.); Bichromate of Soda (crystals); Aniline Salt I.A.; Dry White Lead in Lumps.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE PORCELAIN. IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A large assortment recently arrived from Japan of high class and artistic porcelain suitable for presentation and house decoration will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort. The collection consists of a selection of Hirado and Arita vases, jars and bowls, enamel coloured porcelain of fine quality; valuable and artistic imari jars, 30in. and 36in. high of early and present day designs, costly article of Satsuma; jars and jardiniers of old and modern Chinese designs, a rich assortment of flower baskets, ash trays, sweet and cake dishes, incense burners, bowls and other articles of table and wall decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets of very superior quality including a very valuable and artistic tea and coffee set combined of 66 pieces, artistically designed Cloisonne vases and other porcelain.

The above will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN THE DAZZLED ASPIRANT FOR FAME

DESERTS

HOME, WIFE AND CHILD

AND THE OTHER WOMAN STEPS IN

SEE TO-NIGHT

THIS POWERFUL HOMAN

INTEREST DRAMA

ENTITLED

"THE PRICE OF FAME"

AT

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily. PRICES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 5, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, English and old carved blackwood furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelain ware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, marble top tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, China cabinet, roll top office table, rich pictures, rich engravings, rich carpets, fancy flower vases, old rich open carved blackwood double bedstead, old rich carved chiffoniers, carved teapoys, English book cases, electric ceiling fans, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, screens, English ice chest with refrigerator, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of P. H. Reed, Esq., of the Oliver Typewriter Co.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 English-make 4-seated 25 h.-p. 4 cylinders motor car, No. 4069, with new hood and accessories in working order.

1 Canoe miniature single horse victoria by Offord in perfect order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 12th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba in B. B. and C. I. Railway's Goods Compound and opposite the Gun Carriage Factory, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, English ice chest, cooking stove, marble top tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, rich upholstered drawing room suite, artistic cabinets, flower vases, terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich pictures, engravings, rich carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, sofas, bentwood chairs, Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, glass door book cases, book stands, aluminium and copper utensils, large collection of garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of E. W. Stanley, Esq., Station Master, Colaba Railway Station.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1915.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The most Central Theatre in Bombay.

Premier theatre of the East.

DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

Home of Celebrities

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

The Royal Opera House, while under construction, was opened often in the past for short periods, in special circumstances only, but now that the work of the interior has reached completion, it will be

OPENED PERMANENTLY

WITH CINEMA SHOW

SATURDAY, 11th DEC. 1915

Although work is still being done outside the building assurance is given that the existing scafoldings will not inconvenience the visitors in any way.

Artists and companies who had unavoidably to be refused, owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'S SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of

WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission :—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

Telephone No. 1882.

To-night. To-night.

A PRINCESS OF BAGDAD.

6000 Feet. 5 Parts.

A story of the Arabian Nights, featuring the famous American actress HELEN GARDNER. Gorgeous Setting.

3 Shows Nightly :—7-0, 8-45, 10-30 S.T.

Usual Half Rates. No Advance in Prices.

Artistic Booklet, price ONE ANNA.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager: James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

A Great British Film Triumph!

The Most Gorgeously produced and superbly acted Romance ever filmed.

THE LONDON FILM Co.'s MASTERPIECE

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

A Cinematograph version of the world-renowned story by **ANTHONEY HOPE** acted by a famous London Cast.

A Beautiful Military Drama of the fictitious European Kingdom of "Ruritania." A Drama of Strong Love and Base Intrigue. The most romantic and gripping film ever placed before our Patrons.

No story ever written is better adapted to the Cinema.

NOT A DULL MOMENT! Full of Strong Intense Situations!

SHOWING PERFECTLY THE VIGOR AND REFINEMENT OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ACTING!

Next Saturday—The famous sequel **"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."**

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Wednesday, 8th December 1915.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

DENVER BILL'S WILD WEST

AND

VARIETY COMPANY.

Supported By

THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINERS

The Royal Fiskberts, and young Daredevil

THE HUMAN TARGET.

REAL LIVE WILD COW BOYS.

Sharp Shooters, Lariat Experts, Novelty Lassoists, Whip Landers, Knife Manipulators, Acrobats, Fantastic Jugglers, and Trick Cyclists.

Unique of the 20th Century.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

SKATING SPORTS AND VARIETY COMBINED

PRICES

GENERAL ADMISSION ONE RUPEE

Reserved Rs. 2.

BOOKING—RINK OR SOUNDY & CO.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court N. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

32-15—Ins. Court No. 563-13 In Re Baswantram Littaram Multani and ors, Insolvents, Raghavayya N and Co, Thavardas Tarachand v Khimchand Ishwardas a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

33-15—Ins. Court No. 1563-13 In re Basantram Littaram Multani and ors, Insolvents, Bhimji and Co, Chimandas Tulsidas v Khimchand Ishwardas a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

25-15—1150-13—Tyabji D and Co, Binodiram Balchand a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

27-15—1150-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Binodiram Balchand a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1123-15—Captain and Vaidya, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Dharsey Dewsey, C P D'Cunha.

Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

648-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Venkata Kristniah v The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

16-15—Bhimji and Co, Maneckbhai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujja and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Confirmation of and for further directions and costs on Comr's Report and Final Decree.

604-13—Shums A Tyabji, Mangesh Shabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Manerkar and ors, Sabnis and Gore.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

228-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dadabhoy Jawasji Jassawalla v Sohabai Pirojsha Patell and anr, Jehangir M and Sonji, Part heard.

58-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethraal a firm v Bhila Chandarsing and ors, Sabnis and Gore, Part heard, 24-1-15.

Short Causes.

614-15—Jamsetji R and D, Pokharmall Moorhdnar a firm v Kanayalal Anupsing a firm, Little and Co, For trial of Preliminary Issue.

1149-15—Shroff D and D, Messrs Jamsetji Hormasji Billimoria and Co a firm v Burjorji Pesonji Nariman and anr, Patell and Ezekiel.

1161-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs. Massaji Fattaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ludhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

427-13—Patell and Ezekiel, Bai Husseinbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Heosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.

394-15—Merwanji K and Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v Limji Nowroji Banaji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1125-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, R D Sethna v Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S, Kaviram Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co. Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

184-15—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji R and D.

256-02—Tyabji D and Co, Fatmabai widow and ors v Abdul Sakoor, Crawford B and Co, For Postponement.

1048-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa and Sons a firm v Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Payne and Co.

1257-15—N C Dala, Jesingbhai Doongersey v Virji Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalay and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kalay and ors, Jamsetji R & D, Khandeao L and M, Sabnis and Gore, For postponement.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

982-14—Payne and Co, Kusondas Damodhardas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodardas and ors, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

332-15—Captain and Vaidya, B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation), Little and Co, Part heard, 30-11-15.

12-15—Little and Co, John Sanders Slater v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

O S 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1321-14—D J Mantri, Bhikoba Kashinath Dadarkar and anr v Narayan Bhikoba Dadarkar and ors.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri, Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kader Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15—N C Dalal, Odhavji Ramji v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

959-15—Amin and Desai, Haridas Kalidas v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

FRANCE AND MISS CAVELL.

The French Senate has unanimously voted the following resolution:—

"The Senate, filled with horror at the assassination of Miss Cavell, bows with respect and profound emotion before the memory of this heroic martyr to duty who sacrificed her life in the cause of patriotism and of eternal right.

"By this horrible crime the assassins have placed themselves beyond the pale of humanity. It will brand eternally.

"In a special note addressed by him to all the chiefs of the scholastic institutions of the Paris Academy, the Vice Rector has invited the professors, instructors, and instructresses to explain to the pupils and comment on the heroic conduct and barbarous execution of Miss Cavell.

"This fine moral lesson was on Saturday taught in the primary schools of Paris. Our masters and lady teachers narrated in moving language the martyrdom of the courageous British nurse, the tale of her charity and patriotism, and the stupid ferocity of the authors of this fresh Germanic crime," says the "Petit Parisien."

BOTHA AND THE REBEL SPIRIT.

AN OFFER OF PEACE AND A WARNING

In a speech at Potchefstroom General Botha said he trusted the people would now accept the country's verdict. The time had come to do the utmost towards building up their great country. He was prepared to make an honourable peace with his political opponents, but not a dishonourable peace.

Referring to the question of the amnesty of imprisoned rebels, he said each case would be considered on its merits, but a general amnesty was impossible so long as a spirit of rebellion prevailed. He adumbrated drastic measures against political school teachers who were fostering a spirit of rebellion among school children.

In the matter of the liquidation of the National Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., Amritsar, in which Messrs. Dignasse and Bangam, chartered accountants, are liquidators appointed by the shareholders, the Chief Court of the Punjab has been pleased to direct under section 231 of Indian Companies Act, that the voluntary winding up shall continue subject to the supervision of the Court. The liquidators shall obtain the sanction of the Court with respect to matters referred to in section 179 and all subsequent proceedings are to be held in the court of the District Judge of Lahore.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4.		
Lawoe	Webb	Calcutta
Dec. 5.		
Linga	Cuthbush	Karachi
Beme	Stephens	Rangoon
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta
Khiwa	Potter	Calcutta
August-Belmont	Clarke-Barry	
Arabia	Palmer	London

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5.		
Skerries	Angus	Liverpool
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Arabia	Palmer	Australia
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain M. B. Palmer, left Bombay in the afternoon for Australia with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, 2,311 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, left Bombay in the evening for Aden, with the mails and the English passengers on board.

S. S. Skerries:—The s. s. Skerries, 2,702 tons, Captain J. W. Angus, left Bombay yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. steamer Khiva, 5,661 tons, Captain H. W. Patter, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. August Belmont:—The steamer August Belmont, 2,967 tons, Captain J. Clarke, arrived here yesterday from Barry, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, with the mails of the 22nd ultimo and about 220 passengers, arrived here at 1-30 p.m. yesterday from London.

Saturday, 4th December, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Inaho Maru	Wakayawa	O. S. Kaisha
U. & R. Roath	Hitchman	J. Mackintosh & Co
D & E. Kumakura Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha.
H. Sardar	Ookerji	Persian Gulf S. N. Co
G. Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co
N. Nairu	Lassen	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fennay Bridge	Bruton	T. M. & Co
Q. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tyebji & Sons

ARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Poonai	B. S. N. Co
Satmanji	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Rosalie	Couch	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Java Maru	Furbigami	O. S. Kaisha
8 Salma	Ramasen	F. F. C. & Co
9 Dido	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Elgin	Potts	W. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cuthbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Augusts-Belmont	Clarke-Barry
Barpeta	Morgan
Begum	T. M. & Co
Beme	Stephens
Aaron Farlie	Macdonald
City of New Castle	Abram
Havildar	Park
Jeddah	Lofeus
Jehangir	Lewis
Khiva	Potter
Khosrou	Courtenay
Lawoe	Webb
Maur	Jhensen
Nurani	Thomson
Oneda	Nellson
Rahmani	Wheeler
Risaldar	Oakes ott
Schwedagon	Gentis

EXPORTS.

Dec. 4.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Fennay Bridge (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 2,000 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR HULL.

Nairu (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

Dido (s) 200 cwts. linseed, A. Durst.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 256 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 45 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Khiva (s) 7 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 11 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 59 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 1 bale sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 60 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 40 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 2,600 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 65 cwts. bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 130 cwts. raisins, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 7 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 14 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 65 cwts. raisins, Aldridge Salmon and Co.; 12 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla; 30 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 40 cwts. cashew nuts, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 52 cwts. raisins, J. M. Rahimtoola; 26 cwts. raisins, M. J. Joomabhoy; 20 cwts. cashew nuts, M. J. Joomabhoy; 20 cwts. cashew nuts, A. Chagla and Co.; 26 cwts. raisins, A. Chagla and Co.; 26 cwts. raisins, G. Suchidana; 20 cwts. cashew nuts, G. Suchidana; 20 cwts. cashew nuts, E. Moledina; 26 cwts. raisins, E. Moledina; 40 cwts. cashew nuts, P. A. Dossal and Sons; 19 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 2 cases Indian condiments, King King and Co.; 150 cwts. turmeric, D. D. Bassons; 65 cwts. raisins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 15 bales carpets, R. Damji.

FOR KOBE.

Java Masu (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. R. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Inaho Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 4.

S. S. Singaporean from Singapore, Agents S. Tyabji and Sons.—3,195 pieces planks.

S. S. Jehangir from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—34 bundles specie.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D-12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The disturbed conditions in the Bay have deevloped into a storm to the north-west of the Andamans which appears to be travelling in a northerly direction. It has caused heavy rain in the Andamans and moderately heavy rain in Burma, the principal amounts being Table Island eight inches, Port Blair five, Rangoon two, Yamethin one and a half and Bassein, Diamond Island and Maymyo one. The slight disturbance from Persia is only causing a cloud in north-west India.

Forecast:—A further increase of rainfall in Burma.

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The storm in the Bay is of considerable intensity and is taking an unusual path. It is moving eastwards towards north Tenasserim coast and has given moderately heavy rain over central Burma and the Irrawady Delta, the principal amounts being Rangoon and Bassein two inches, Diamond Island five, Toungoo three, Yamethin and Maymyo one. The disturbance in north-west India has almost disappeared without giving any rain.

Forecast:—An extension of rain over Tenasserim.

RAIN FALL UP-TO DATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Hyderabad, north Malabar and Madras south-east and 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay islands, Burma, Assam, Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India west, the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. Ordinarily no rain falls at this time of the year in all the remaining divisions.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, Central India west and the whole of north-west India including the Punjab, Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, the United Provinces east and the Madras coast north and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the rest of the country.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
SAT.	4	m 8 25	26 7	4	m 2 40	20 2
		9 46a	28 3		54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9 12	27 0	5	m	19 9
		10 35a	29 5		3 38a	14 5
MON	6	m 10 12	27 4	6	m 4 27	19 3
		11 22a	30 3		4 23a	13 9
TUE	7	m 11 4	27 7	7	m 5 18	18 10
					5 9a	13 8
WED	8	m 0 8	30 8	8	6 8	18 5
		11 55a	27 7		5 56a	13 4
THUR	9	m 0 54	30 9	9	m 6 59	18 5
		0 47a	27 3		6 44a	14 6
FRI.	10	m 1 41	30 4	10	m 7 51	18 4
		1 41a	26 9		7 33a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 4 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 5 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 6 (Monday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 7 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 59m.	„ 6h. 1m
„ 8 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 59m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 9 (Thursday)	„ 7h 0m	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 10 (Friday)	„ 7h. 0m,	„ 6h. 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	„ December	6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	„	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 4th December 1915 was 30.173 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.945	inches
Temperature of Air	78.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.9	„
Dew Point	54.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.485	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	„
Minimum do. do.	72.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,NNE.	
Movement of Wind do do	188	miles.

The death occurred at McIvor Villa last night of Nawab Shah Nawazkhan Sihamudowla Shiya-ul Moolk Bahadur, a distinguished nobleman of Hyderabad, after a somewhat prolonged illness.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess during the day at Bikaner and at night in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the western half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and light or moderate cloud has appeared in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Sind and Rajputana.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 4th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	73.2	63.5	68	..	0	1.83
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	81.7	68.5	82	..	0	—0.42
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	84.6	70.1	70	..	0	—0.39
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.4	46.7	69	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	73.4	36.6	61	..	0	—0.27
Lahore	75.7	44.6	85	..	0	—0.10
Hissar	78.8	40.8	64	..	0	..
Ambala	77.7	41.3	81	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	76.5	49.8	47	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.8	47.7	51	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	77.7	44.2	69	..	0	—0.16
Jhansi	80.1	45.3	48	..	0.01	—0.11
Cawnpore	76.4	46.5	77	..	0	—0.23
Allahabad	77.5	46.2	65	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	50.8	52	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	80 7	67.0	77	..	0	—0.05
Almer	80.8	45.2	48	..	0	—0.18
Jaipur	82.5	49.0	40	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	82.0	52.2	41	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	51.9	47	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	85 3	62.3	73	..	0	0
Veraval	86.6	61.6	34	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	84.7	51.0	31	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	86.0	54.0	35	..	0	—0.19
Surat	86.9	66.7	48	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	85.2	57.9	23	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	90.1	51.1	38	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	79.9	45.0	35	..	0	—0.15
Indore	80.3	44.1	41	..	0.11	—0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.9	45.1	76	..	0.05	—0.38
Saugor	77.3	51.2	37	..	0.09	—0.31
Hoshangabad	77.9	44.4	58	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	82.0	48.0	49	..	0	—0.39
Akola	82.4	54.0	55	..	0.46	—0.08
Amrosati	80.0	56.1	37	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	79.3	52.0	60	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	78.9	48.0	72	..	0.62	—0.15
Raipur	76.7	54.6	76	..	0.33	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	70.5	56	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	89.1	67.9	27	..	0.81	0.35
Mormugao	80.7	67.3	56	..	0.94	—0.02
Karwar	86.6	60.0	67	..	1.07	—0.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	48.3	42	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	79.4	54.3	42	..	0.70	0.18
Poona	80.6	44.5	67	..	0.33	—0.52
Sholapur	82.8	53.8	47	..	0.89	—0.03
Bijapur	80.8	48.5	47	..	0.30	—0.53
Belgaum	80.3	62.1	62	..	0.94	—0.58
Aurangabad	79	47.3	33	..	0.54	0.15
Nizamabad (Indur.)	79.4	48.5	61	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	79.8	54.6	61	..	0.79	—0.13
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	65.5	59	..	8.15	5.27
Calicut	85.9	68 3	82	..	13.02	8.06
Cochin	88.5	73.4	78	..	8.20	1.51
Colombo	85 5	74 2	86	..	26.04	13.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.1	62.0	74	..	20.73	15.42
Bellary	82.1	54.2	48	..	7.27	5724
Cuddapah	83.8	59 8	74	..	9.32	5.87
Madras	82.2	84.9	76	..	20.79	6.65
Bangalore	78.8	53.8	61	..	3.31	0.41
Coimbatore	82 8	59.4	68	..	6.09	2.70
Trichinopoly	85.1	68.3	73	..	9.86	4.58
Negapatam	81.1	68 9	80	..	13.94	—3 36

UNITED STATES "FLOODED" WITH GOLD.

The New York correspondent of the Press Association, writing on the 26th of October, says:—So great has been the tide of gold poured into New York to pay the war bills of the Allies that the task of melting it to be turned into United States coin is overtaxing the resources of the Government institution in charge of the work. Bankers interested in the recent heavy importations of gold have been notified that large shipments of the metal cannot be handled at the Assay Office in New York for some time.

Information has been received at Serampore of Babu Tarakanath Lahiri's acquittal. It will be remembered that Mr. Lahiri, who is a zemindar of Serampore, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Magistrate of Jalgaon for alleged cheating of some Marwari gentlemen in respect of Rs. 40,000, being shares paid by the complainants in connection with the accused's proposed opening of a mill in Bengal. On Friday the District and Sessions Judge of Dhulia on hearing the appeal quashed the conviction and discharged Mr. Lahiri.

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(SUAVITER)
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Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

KILLED.

Captain C. G. Bond, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant T. W. Caslon, Artillery.
Lieutenant K. H. Moore, North Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieut. T. C. Kennedy, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain T. G. Irvine, Gloucesters.

NOW KILLED.

Major J. L. Foucar, Londons.
Captain C. E. Hill, Middlesex.
Lieutenant F. C. Long, Essex.
Sec.-Lieut. L. A. Vidal, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. P. Steer, Somersets.
Lieutenant C. J. Darwin, Coldstreams
Sec.-Lieut. J. M. Badley, Gloucesters.
Sec.-Lieut. T. T. Pryse, Gloucesters.
Sec.-Lieut. A. H. Barnard, Royal Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. F. Besly, Seaforths.
Sec.-Lieut. T. W. Briggs, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. C. M. Kay, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. O. Lewtas, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieut. H. A. Williamson, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieut. J. L. Sieber, Argylls.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieutenant J. F. Raikes, Monmouths.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Major J. N. Jaques, West Yorks.
Sec.-Lieut. C. B. Bass, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. H. D. Ellis, Artillery.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.
DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. H. J. Sutton, Sherwoods.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. W. H. Bastow, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. F. Rodd, West Somerset Yeomanry.
Sec.-Lieut. F. R. Devonshire Yeomanry.
Sec.-Lieut. N. G. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Newman, East Yorkshires.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. S. Howard, Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Price, Essex.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Tulloch, Engineers.

ALLAHABAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

MOTHER INSTIGATES MURDER OF HER SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The Allahabad High Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed on a Mahomedan woman and her son-in-law, who were found guilty of murder, the deceased being the first accused's own son. It appears the deceased wanted to come to his mother's house but was refused admission and the woman brought out a knife and gave it to the son-in-law and told him to strike the son, which he did killing the son.

SHIBPORE DACOITY CASE.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Bengal Government has issued the following communiqué:—

The Governor in Council has decided that a commission should be appointed under the Defence of India Act, 1915, to try the case of dacoity which was reported recently from Shibpore in the district of Nadia. The President of the Commission will be Mr. A. J. Hhotzner, I.C.S., Additional District and Sessions Judge 24 Parganas and the members, Rai Pran Krishno Biswas Bahadur, retired District and Sessions Judge and Babu Indu Bhusan Bhaduri, Pleader, Nadia.

A DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The Government of India's orders on the proposal to create the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecutions in Bengal are about to be issued. It is understood that the local Government at present contemplates a temporary appointment, pending elaboration of a detailed scheme.

WANTED NURSING ORDERLIES FOR FIELD HOSPITALS.

The Military authorities in India are prepared to employ from 30 to 50 Nursing Orderlies recruited through the St. John Ambulance Brigade or other voluntary aid organisations in this country, and the Indian Council of the Association have been authorised to ascertain whether the required number of men are willing to volunteer their services for hospitals in the Field. The terms offered are Rs. 60 per mensem for rank and file and Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 per mensem for leaders, together with free rations, khaki clothing, blankets and equipment. All must be in possession of both First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association, and the period of engagement will be for four months in the first instance. Enquiries and applications should be addressed to the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman, Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, Delhi.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B10

"ASVAN"
(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)
A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.
Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"
Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.
Price per phial 10 Ans.

'SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME'
The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.
Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENC OF NEEM"
The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.
Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"
It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculia to women.
Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.
Agents NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
OUR GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE
GRAND VARIETIES OF
TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, HATS and READY-MADE.
Yielding to the pressing demand from our patronizing Customers, we have extended our sale up to Christmas.
At marvellously Reduced Prices.

1000 Linen Shirts' with stiff glazed cuffs, each Re. 1-6 only.
3 for Rs. 4 only.
Sizes 15 to 17½ inches.
500 Best Dress Shirts, with glazed stiff fronts and cuffs, Re. 1-10 each.
3 for Rs. 4-8 only.
Sizes 14 to 16½ inches.

It is a very rare opportunity to secure thes Linen and Dress Shirts at the Cheapest Prices. Please note that from 1,000 TWILL SHIRTS there remain now only 200 SHIRTS at Rs. 2-15 for ¼ dozen.
Favour of your visit at our Showrooms respectfully solicited.
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TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.
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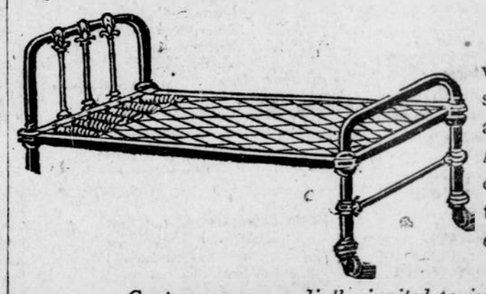
CHINA-JAPAN STORES maintain their prices throughout the year, which are less than so-called SALE PRICES.
Presentation articles of Antimony, Sandalwood, Purses, Toilet, Tea and Coffee sets, etc., etc., are more than a Novelty.
Full Tea Set of 42 pieces .. Rs. 10 upwards.
Half „ „ of 21 „ .. „ 6 „
Compare our prices of genuine guaranteed stuff before making purchases from other shops. Inspection cordially invited. Upcountry orders executed free of packing charges with utmost care.
CHINA-JAPAN STORES,
Abdul Rehman St., near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS
A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Bedsteads has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS and PRESENTATION ARTICLES which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.
Customers are cordially invited to inspect same.
ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,
315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade returns continue to show a large excess of imports over exports, and one, moreover, which is not balanced by "invisible exports," such as shipping services. The position looks better, however, than it has done, for the imports in October were nearly £4,000,000 below those of the corresponding month in 1913 and the exports were £3,367,150 better than last year's, although £14,653,734 below those of October, 1913. The value of the food imports was larger than in either of the two preceding years, but this was mainly due to the increases in prices. Raw materials showed an increase of £8,382,289 as compared with last year, cotton, wool, and wood accounting for over £5,000,000 of it, but there was a decrease of nearly £5,000,000 as compared with 1913. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured were nearly £5,000,000 more than last year, but £2,512,000 less than in 1913. The figures, however, do not include the imports of the Allied Governments, and for that reason they do not fully reveal the economic position of the country. They are an index of the state of trade, but their value stops at that. The following is a synopsis of the returns for the whole war period:—

IMPORTS.

	Total.	Increase or decrease.
	£	£
Five months, 1914.	262,515,278	— 66,128,276
Jany.-June, 1915..	429,103,845	+ 53,200,788
July, 1915	75,548,147	+ 16,171,663
August, 1915	69,496,695	+ 27,153,988
September, 1915 ..	70,292,919	+ 25,286,312
October, 1915	67,792,557	+ 16,413,122
Ten months, 1915.	711,634,539	+ 137,842,882

EXPORTS.

	Total.	Increase or decrease.
	£	£
Five months, 1914.	130,367,734	— 90,873,666
Jany.-June, 1915 .	183,622,888	— 71,834,723
July, 1915	34,721,511	— 9,683,869
August, 1915	32,438,855	+ 8,227,584
September, 1915 ..	32,308,432	+ 5,654,331
October, 1915	31,968,965	+ 3,367,150
Ten months, 1915 .	315,060,651	— 64,329,527

The raw cotton imports have fluctuated so much, both in weight and in value, that it is interesting to see them in tabular form:—

	Centals of 100lb.	Value £
October, 1915 ..	1,612,735	4,493,420
October, 1914 ..	657,396	1,553,701
October, 1913 ..	2,598,802	8,593,865

The figures for ten months also show a wide variation, this year's being 23,035,939 centrals, last year's 14,651,656, and those of 1913 14,837,556. The imports of sheep and lambs' wool for the month have been nearly 35,000,000lb., as against 12,150,000lb. in 1914 and 30,794,000lb. in 1913. Wood and timber show an increase of £1,293,000, but this was attributable to the higher prices, the total quantity being less. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours went up to the extent of £1,020,000, but here again the rise in price was the main factor. Grain and flour show an increase of £42,155, but there is a decrease in the quantity of over 3,000,000cwt., which represents, roughly, 20 per cent. Meat, including animals for food, is £1,056,065 more, but the weight of dead meat only went up from 1,658,731cwt. to 1,743,492cwt., and this was less than the quantity in 1913, which was so much cheaper that its value appeared at £4,438,199, as against £6,118,611 for the smaller quantity last month. Nearly the whole of the import figures show that prices are higher than they were a year ago, and it is that which accounts for their appearing so excessive.

FEATURES OF THE EXPORTS.

The main increases in the exports are £1,259,191in woollen goods, £1,131,239 in iron and steel, £742,497 in cotton goods, and £660,583, in coal, coke, and manufactured fuel. The shipments of coal, &c., were 380,000 tons less than last year, but that was more than made up by the increase in values. Iron and steel exports were 45,610 tons more, but here again the addition to the value was much more than proportionate. The increase in woollen goods is due in part to October, 1914, having been a very bad month for this branch of the export trade. The total bulk was substantially less than 1913, but the value per yard was greater, raw materials having been much dearer. The cotton trade advance is discounted at once by the fact that the value was £4,522,036 less than that of October, 1913. The yarn figures are much better than last year's, principally owing to the Netherlands having more than doubled its takings, while France jumped from 60,000 to 2,223,000 and Madras from 565,200 to 1,114,200 lb. Cloth exports show a big decline in grey goods, even as compared with last year, but there are increases in all the other classes, so that the total is 367,322,200 yards, as against 370,711,500 yards in 1914 and 630,937,100 yards in 1913. France was again a big customer, taking 8,867,000 yards, or more than four times as much as in the last two years. China took 50 per cent more, and there were large increases to Argentina, Egypt, Australia, and British West Africa. India took less and Denmark did not fully repeat last year's increase, while the Netherlands took more, but did not approach the figures for 1913.

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Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Dec. 3rd.

		Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
"	Sales of East Indian ..	..
"	Imports	24,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..7.50+15
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. ..	9.70+ 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..		..Jan. 12.35—7
		..Mar. 12.65—7
New York Official noon call		Jan. 12.36 unchgd.
		..Mar. 12.66+1
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..		..Jan. 12.29—6
		..Mar. 12.59—5

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	..
" "	Imports	19,000
Mid Americans	.. ..	.. 7.51+1
Egyptians F. G. F. ..	..	9.70 unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's opening price.	
December.	7.33	
Dec.-Jan.	7.31	
Jan.-Feb.	7.31	
Feb.-March	7.29	
March-April	7.27	
April-May	7.25	+3
May-June	7.24	
June-July	7.20	
July-Aug.	7.17	
Aug.-Sept.	7.03	
Sept.-Oct.	6.90	
Oct.-Nov.	6.86	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Compared with previous close.
December	7.30	—1
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	—1
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	all even.
Feb.-Mar.	7.26	"
Mar.-Apl.	7.24	"
Apl.-May	7.22	—1
May-June	7.21	all even.
June-July	7.17	—1
July-Aug.	7.14	—1
Aug.-Sept.	7.00	all even.
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	+1
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	+1

London, Dec. 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December	7.32	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.31	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.30	2
Feb.-Mar.	7.28	2
Mar.-April.	7.26	2
April-May	7.24	2
May-June.	7.22	1
June-July.	7.19	2
July-Aug.	7.16	2
Aug.-Sept.	7.01	1
Sept.-Oct.	6.88	1
Oct.-Nov.	6.84	1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 3rd

M.G. Bengal,	"Good" ..	..	5.05
" "	"Fully Good"	..	5.20
" "	"Fine" ..	..	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good"	..	5.50
" "	"Fine"	..	5.80
M.G. Broach,	"Good" ..	..	6.50
" "	"Fully Good"	..	6.65
" "	"Fine" ..	..	6.80
M.G. Scinde,	"Good" ..	..	5.00
" "	"Fully Good"	..	5.15
" "	"Fine" ..	..	5.30

unchgd.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

M. G. Bengal	Good ..	..	..5.05
" "	Fully Good..		..5.20
" "	Fine ..		..5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra	Good ..		..5.50
" "	Fine ..		..5.80
M. G. Broach	Good ..		..6.50
" "	Fully Good..		..6 65
" "	Fine ..		..6.80
M. G. Scinde	Good ..		..5.00
" "	Fully Good ..		..5.15
" "	Fine ..		..5.30

unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forwarded	84,000
" Imports	86 000
" Stock	875,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 4th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,699,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,286,000
Other " "	..
Total Sales.....	56,000
East Indian Sales ———	1,400
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian Export.....	100
" " Stock	43,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export.....	800
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	700
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian "	90,000
Total Afloat	192,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 3rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent ..	2,000
Futures at New York January .	12.36+6
Futures at New York March ..	12.65+5
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.45+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..12.00 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans January	12.28+
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.57+4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7½
Demand Bills	4.70.35—.00.25
Silver Commercial Bars	55—½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	199,000
" Exports to Great Britain	66,000
" " to France and Continent	48,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,464,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,299,000

New York, Dec. 4th.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..12.39+3
Futures at New York Mar ..	..12.69+4
Spot Corton at New York ..	..12.50+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	.. 12.29+1
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..12.59+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅛
Demand Bills	4.70.35
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	55

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Dec. 3rd.

Tone of Cloth:—Restricted business, moderate buying.

Tone of Yarns:—Firm but dull.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	26 7/16—¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	unchgd. 5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	unchgd. 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	unchgd. 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	unchgd. 5½
Interest day to day loans ..	unchgd. 4⅛+⅛
Interest 7 day market loans ..	unchgd. 4⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£354,000
Consols 2½ %	57⅞
Rupee Paper 3½%	..55½ nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	80½
Government Securities 3% ..	69½
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.55+4

London, Dec. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	unchgd. 27 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½ unchgd.
" " " " 6 " ..	5½ unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4⅛ unchgd.
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅜ unchgd.
Consols 2½%	58+⅛ Ex. Dividend.
Rupee Paper 3½%	55½ nominal unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½ unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69⅛ unchgd.
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.55unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 3rd.

3½%	1925/28..	£89⅜	unchgd.
4½%	1925/45..	£97⅛	+⅛

London, Dec. 4th.

3½%	1925/28	£89⅜	unchgd.
4½%	1925/45	£97⅛	unchgd.

London, Dec. 4th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Jan. steamer sellers 62/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Buyers. 46

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Dec. Jan. Value unchgd. 61

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd. 68

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd. 61/3

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers unchgd. 68/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. New Terms Sellers unchgd. 62/6

LINSEED.

Linsee.d Argentine (La Plata) Dec. Jan. sellers. 63/6+6d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Paid £10/6/3+1s. 3d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£97½ unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£78½ unchgd.
Copper Braziers	£111 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	13 unchgd.
Hard Spelter	nominal. 65 unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B.	unchgd.
4 % F O B Liverpool nominal	£24/10 unchgd.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/6 unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Value	2/11½
Ceylon Rubber January	3/5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 3rd

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Dec.-Jan. 58/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Buyers. 46

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. value. unchgd. 61

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 68+6d.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers, unchgd. 61/3

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers. 68/6+3d.

Calcutta Linseed—Dec.-Jan. Buyers. 66/9+3d.

Toria Rapeseed, New Terms Dec.-Jan. Sellers. .. .. .. 62/6+1s. 6d.

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers. .. 63+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers. unchgd. £10-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£97½—¼
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½—1
Copper Braziers	unchgd. £111
Yellow Metal	13+¼
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool Nominal.	£24-10-0+1
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd.	£4-6-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	2/11½
Ceylon Rubber January.	3/5½ to 3/4½

London, Dec. 2nd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December	21/7½

London, Dec. 3rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. unchgd	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Dec. unchgd	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec unchgd	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Dec. unchgd.	21/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	286	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals ..	.. 233/4	224	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Benzals ..	.. 233/4	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. 220	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh..	.. 231/2	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	267	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore ..	.. 265	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm., Do.	.. 249	..	..	"
	.. 248	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 4th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	247	238	225	..	Ready N. C.
	246	234	224	..	Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	227	219	..	Jan.'16.
	..	238	228	..	Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	234	223	..	Jan.'16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	250	242	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.,	..	243	240	..	Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee (descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
	..	251	243	..	Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready N.C.
Poolgaum(M.G	..	257	249	..	Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	261	253	..	Jan.'16.
Nagpore	..	269	261	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready N.C.
	..	270	262	..	Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	293	..	..	March
	..	290	..	283	Ap.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	256	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	246	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	240	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Delta Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Mucadam allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 4th. 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	38 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts ...	38 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 14 0	4 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 11 9	
Linseed May	9 5 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	44 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull in the commencement but before close displayed some activity and the rates revived.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 513½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 423½. Standards were placed at Rs. 1,035 in the morning and later on improved to Rs. 1,050.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,335 to Rs. 1,345.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,900, Currimbhai at Rs. 227½, Crescent at Rs. 108½ and New Great Eastern Mill shares at Rs. 205.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 58. Eastern Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 61.

A big lot of Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 19.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 221.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 1,210. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 108½ and Deferred to Rs. 258.

Kasturchands advanced to Rs. 800.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117½.

Bombay Cotton Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 117½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands in a lot at Rs. 98

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The market for jutes opened quiet, but was steady with considerably less doing than yesterday and with prices inclined to go back, except in the case of Empires which ruled strong. Neither tea nor coal shares attracted any attention and market generally ruled inactive.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 23; Raneegunge 28/8, 28/12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 301, 302, 303; Auckland (ord) 163, 164; Budge Budge (ord) 409, Clive (ord) 112, 112.8; Delta (ord) 425; Empire (ord) 23 to 23/12; Fort William (ord) 99, 100; Hooghly (prefs) 12/10 to 13; Kamarhatty (ord) 289. 291, Lawrence (ord) 249, 250, 248, 249; Northbrook (ord 23; Reliance (prefs) 104; lots were done at 83/12 to 84.

Tea:—North West 220.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber (prefs) 110.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83 to 83.4 nominal and small lots were done at 83/12 to 8¼.

JAPAN AND THE INDIAN MARKET.

THE "HINDU" ON INDIA'S HELPLESSNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The "Hindu" in concluding an interesting review of the Japanese goods in the Indian market writes:—"We look aghast to the East and West and what intensifies the tension of the Indian patriots' mind is the helplessness which those who have the practical shaping of our destinies in their hands share with us. Sir J. D. Rees asks Mr. Chamberlain for information and Mr. Chamberlain says he would be glad to have it from him if he can give it. In the meantime the sun shines bright in the Orient and Japan is fast making hay."

LEAKY BOILER TUBES.

In many types of fire-tube boilers the problem of leaky tubes is prominent. How to make a thoroughly efficient and permanent joint between tube and boiler plate has long been a problem awaiting adequate solution. Rolling, beading, and the use of a single ferrule has been the method generally adopted, but this has not made a permanent joint, because the actual area of contact has been too small to meet the severe conditions under which this joint has had to work. Hence the difficulty of leaking tubes and consequent loss of time and efficiency.

Interesting reports are to hand regarding an expanding ferrule, the use of which is claimed to give absolute immunity from leaking tube trouble. Since the ordinary tube joint has not a sufficient area of contact with the tube plate to withstand abnormal stresses for any length of time, the aim of the designer of the ferrule in question has been to provide a joint which extends the full width of the plate. The device consists of two sleeves which have a common teper, the one external, the other internal. When one is forced into the other the tendency is to produce parallel expansion, so that the tube is brought into contact with the tube plate right through, and not merely over a small area, as is the case with tubes expanded with rollers.

Tests on locomotive power boilers in continuous use for over twelve months have been completely successful, the joints having had no attention, and being now as firm and as watertight as when first made.

(Continued from column 6.)

facility. They might make a profit next year, or they might not. If they did they could take this Rs. 15,000 and add the profit of the next year and give an increased dividend. If they did not then they had the dividend equalisation fund enough to provide them with a dividend of 5 per cent. If once they began paying dividend they should not stop it, as it would be disastrous to the interests of the Company. Of course, they were quite at liberty to take money out of reserve fund for paying a dividend, but that was a bad policy, and did not look proper. Besides it was for the Directors to allocate the monies to the different heads, although only the shareholders could pass a dividend.

Mr. Sequeira wanted to reply to the remarks made on his amendment but the Chairman moved him out of order.

Again there was a great deal of excitement and noise and recriminations.

Mr. Sequeira was then induced to withdraw his amendment, and the Report was passed.

The other resolutions for the payment of dividend, appointment of directors and auditors were then passed amid a great deal of noise.

The meeting then terminated at about 7-30 p.m.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. A 10

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

INDIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd, was held on Sunday afternoon, with Dr. A. G. Viegas in the chair.

The Directors submitted the following Report to the shareholders for their approval for the year ending 31st May, 1915:—

The surplus of the voyage account is Rs. 1,20,018-8-4 which added to the Miscellaneous receipts and the balance of the profit of the previous years amount to Rs. 1,31,539-15-4, and after deducting all the expenses, Insurance, Interest on the balance of the amount due to the Builders and to the other creditors leaves a balance of profit of Rs. 92,081-5-5. Your Directors have considered it necessary, in the interest of the Company, to write off the whole of the balance of the Preliminary Expenses Account viz, (Rs. 9,100-14-9), to make the provision for bad debts fully equal to the amount of bad and doubtful debts by adding Rs. 3,857-14-1 to the already existing provision of Rs. 17,000 and to provide enough depreciation on your property. It has also been considered advisable to make a provision for repairs and renewals and to create a Dividend Equalization Fund for future use. The disposable profit made up of Rs. 10,147-10-4 brought forward from the previous years and Rs. 81,933-11-1 the profit of this year has therefore been appropriated as follows:—

Preliminary Expenses A/c. written off in full, Rs. 9,100-14-9; Provision for bad and doubtful debts A/c., Rs. 3,857-14-1; Depreciation on steamers, barges, tackle etc., Rs. 30, 812-10-9; Depreciation of furniture, Rs. 315; Provision for repairs and renewals, Rs. 5,000; Dividend Equalization Fund, Rs. 15,000; leaving a balance of and a total of Rs. 92,081-5-5.

Out of the available balance of Rs. 27,994-13-10 your Directors beg to recommend the payment of a Dividend of 5 per cent. which will absorb Rs. 19,618-8-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 8,376-5-10 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Your Directors regret to state that they have not been able to liquidate the cost of the second steamer to the Builders and in accordance with the terms of the agreement their lien on both the steamers of the Company continues. Unfortunately the sale of the shares also did not improve this year.

The amount to be recouped from the Capital to Revenue from time to time when available is Rs. 1,08,122-0-3. If more shares had been taken up by the Public and the paid up Share Capital had been enough for purchasing your properties there would have been a saving of over a lakh of rupees from the Company's current Revenues. Your Directors were desirous of sending for a third steamer but finding that owing to the War the cost of material and labour is abnormally high the idea has been put off till the close of the War. Your Directors have much pleasure to record that the appreciation by the Public of both the steamers has been maintained. The Directors, as usual, personally supervise the management of the Company without entrusting it to Agents paid by fees or commission, attending personally to the despatch of the work, and holding meetings frequently for the purpose, for which no fees are charged. During the year Mr. Lalji Shivji has been appointed an additional Director by the Board after the last General Meeting and you are asked to confirm the appointment. Dr. L. G. Date retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

Dr. Viegas in moving that the Report be taken as read and passed, said that they wanted more steamers to cope with the traffic. They welcomed competition as that would benefit the people. It rested on the shareholders themselves to make a profit by patronising the steamers.

He was duly seconded.

Mr. Sequeira said that instead of having a dividend equalisation account, etc., they should have a reserve fund of Rs. 20,000. He suggested this to the Directors for their favourable consideration. He congratulated the Company on their prosperity.

At this stage one of the shareholders wanted the whole procedure to be explained to the shareholders who knew Konkani only and not English.

To this the Chairman agreed to after some hesitation.

Mr. Sequeira then explained the Chairman's remarks in Konkani, and was going to explain his own remarks that the Directors should create a reserve fund of Rs. 20,000, out of the two items for dividend equalisation and repairs, etc., but the Chairman would not allow him to do so.

The speaker insisted on explaining his speech to the shareholders, and he was ruled out of order.

The majority then wanted the speech to be explained to them in their own language. And there was great excitement at this stage. The Chairman said that he would not allow anybody to speak and he had a right to dissolve the meeting which he eventually did.

Some of the shareholders wanted to speak at this stage, but Mr. Sequeira said that as there was no meeting in a legal sense, they could not say anything. There was very great excitement in the hall over the dissolution, as every shareholder wanted to explain to the other, and nobody wanted to listen.

After some sort of quiet had been restored one of the Directors wanted to again put the Report before the meeting as he said the Chairman had not dissolved the meeting, since he had not heard him say so. Although he was sitting next to the Chairman. But the sense of the assembly was against him.

After a time a compromise was arrived at and it was decided that the meeting should be adjourned to 6-30 p.m.

When the meeting again assembled and the Chairman asked them to pass the Report, Mr. Sequeira moved an amendment that they create a reserve fund of Rs. 20,000.

With the permission of the shareholders the auditor of the Company, Mr. K. S. Iyer, explained the position and said that he had taken the keenest interest in the affairs of the Company. Whereas other Swadeshi steamship companies had failed theirs was the only one which had been able to stand the severe competition which they had to cope with. In other companies the shareholders never took so much interest as the shareholders of this Company. He hoped that they would pass the Report as placed before them. It was a good and progressive Report. Referring to the amendment he said that the different heads such as dividend, equalisation, account and provision for repairs, meant that they were parts of the reserve fund. In fact they were a reserve fund, but instead of calling them reserve fund they had called them by various names for the sake of

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mr. B. N. Motiwalla on "the Romance of a great Indian Social Servant," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.
Concert in aid of B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, 9 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, Prize Day, Edwardes Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY Dec. 7.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association Meeting, Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. (B. T.).
Justices' Election of a Municipal Corporator in place of the late Sir P. M. Mehta ,Corporation Hall, 4 p.m. (B. T.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Meeting, Congress Pandal, Churchgate Station, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 6.

295.—Transfers. The under-named Volunteers are transferred from "D" to "C" Co. with effect from this date:—
No. 7550, Vol. H. Misquitta and No. 7581, Vol. J. D'Souza.
296.—Enrolment. The under-named having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Co.:—
No. 8794, Vol. R. V. Pais.
297.—Signallers. Signallers of all Coys. will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Dec. 4.

Corps Orders by Captain N. R. Sowerby, Commanding.
No. 1013—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 5th instant.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Spilling A. A.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Binks H. T.

No. 1014—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday next 7th instant at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Colaba, on Thursday, 9th idem, for 15-pdr. Gun Drill.

All Officers and Sergeants will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for 7.5in. Gun Drill.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 1015—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday, 5th instant at 9-30 a.m., Rifle Exercise.
Sunday, 5th instant at 5 p.m., Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, Second-Lieut., B. V. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

ACCIDENT TO A SERANG.

Whilst Mahum Mangalal, a Hindu serang aged about 60 years old of the s. s. Rajapuri on Friday evening was rolling up the starboard side curtains, he accidentally fell overboard. Despite the search made by the ship and the police the body has not been found.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council will be held in the Rooms of the Association at 5-15 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the proposal suggested by some members to give an afternoon entertainment to Sir Syed Ali Imam, who is proceeding to London next week.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Romance of a great Indian Social Servant" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack of plague (Fanaswadi), with no fatal cases, was reported in Bombay on Friday. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 64, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 64 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,833, out of which 9 were found to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be a general discussion of the Draft Rules for Co-operative Building Societies. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that from yesterday the Pilot Vessel in Bombay Harbour will take up a station approximately East-south-east, 8 cables from Sunk Rock Light House. Mariners are informed that from Sunset on the 5th December 1915 the light shown from Dolphin Rock will be re-exhibited.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It has been resolved to hold a social gathering of all the old Hindu students of the G. M. College on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. Members in Bombay or in mofussil towns who have not received the intimation will kindly communicate their address to the Secretary, D. D. Sathaye, 735, Girgaum Road, Bombay, who will be pleased to forward to them the invitation cards with the programme.

REPORTED THEFTS.

A cloth merchant, named Khimji Shamji, has reported to the police that his servant disappeared on the 2nd instant suddenly from his house in Lohar Street. It was subsequently found that Rs. 868 worth of ornaments had been removed from the house.

Pereira, a shopkeeper on Hornby Road, has reported to the police the loss of Rs. 717 worth of property from his shop on Friday night. It appears that some one broke into his shop and removed the goods.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A DRUNKARD

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of Shripadrao Atmaram, a clerk, aged 36 years, residing on the second floor of a house in Khetwadi. The deceased who returned home heavily drunk at 9 p.m. on Friday night, was coughing near an open window in the morning at 2 a.m. on Saturday, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the gutter. Death was instantaneous.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of a child, Hawasabai.

From the evidence it appears that a Hindu woman, named Beevabai went to Tank Bunder for work, with her child Hawasabai, and placed her on some hay to keep off the sun from her. Some labourers came there with planks and threw them on the hay, as it was the place for piling these. When the child was taken out she was found to be bleeding and died in a few minutes.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A fancy fair was held in the grounds of the Cama Maternity Hospital on Saturday afternoon last, in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society. The fair was opened by Lady Scott.

There were a number of prominent ladies who held stalls in the fair. The show was a most interesting one on the whole, as may gauged by the number of stalls, for instance May-pole Dance, Doll Competition, Palmistry etc. This is an annual charity function for helping a useful society.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu child named Ramchandra Ganpat aged two and half years.

It was found in the evidence before the Coroner that a woman, Bannibai wife of Vithu, was lighting a fire in her "jawli" hut at Parel Tank Road on the 4th instant at about 4 p.m. Suddenly some grass which was near by caught fire and it spread to the "jawli" hut, and thence to the neighbouring ones in which the child Ramchandra was living, his mother being absent at the time, she having gone out to bring some vegetables. The fire brigade came and extinguished the fire, but not before they were burnt down, culminating in the death of the child, whose charred remains were taken out of the debris.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

STRENGTH OF PRO-GERMAN FEELING.

I have had some conversation with an authority on the Near East whose information is probably the most recent of all who have travelled there, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Regarding the reports of the resignation of the Roumanian Government as a result of the pressure for intervention, my informant thought it very likely, but prophesied that the new Government would in all probability have M. Bratiano again for Prime Minister. But M. Take Jonescu would certainly be Foreign Minister, and M. Filipescu would return to his old post of Minister of War. It would be a mistake, he said, to think of M. Bratiano as in any sense pro-German. He is for neutrality so long as it is uncertain whether the Quadruple Entente is in earnest in its Balkan policy. Once convinced that the safety of Roumania is secure, he would probably march with his friend M. Jonescu, who publicly works to bring Roumania to the side of the Entente. Even M. Marghiloman, the only able Roumanian statesman friendly to Germany, is in most things Francophile. He is a rich man and a sportsman with English horses and jockeys. His wife was the divorced wife of the Premier. The only out-and-out pro-German is M. Carp, an elderly Conservative, who has had many ridiculous adventures.

The Roumanian newspapers are solid for the Entente, with the exception of the "Minerva," a daily with a literary reputation, which was captured by the German party, and an obituary of its editor, written by a former friend, consequently appeared at once in the other papers. The "Universal," an excellent paper, has of late slightly slackened its Entente sympathy. A number of pro-German mushroom papers are now being published and distributed free in Bucharest.

The first issue of the monthly journal of the War League published at Karachi by the Hon. Mr. Webb made its appearance on Friday.

An unusual incident occurred on Friday at the Alipore Sessions Court while the judge and jury were trying a case of murder in which a Mahomedan was charged with killing his brother's wife. While the public prosecutor was describing the brutality of the crime, the foreman of jury, a Hindu gentleman, fainted. He was removed and another juror was empanelled.

Under the Trading License (Persia). British subjects are authorised to trade with the following firms:—Shaul Murad Hyen and Company, (Bushire); Hisil Niakil, Hiskiel Habboob, Shawool Dawood Uzair, Mooshi Dawood Khabbazeh, Hodgi Saleh Khazzuri, Yusuf Uzair, Abdullah Uzra Dabi, Munasi Saleh Ambarchi (agent of Messrs. Sassoon), Marodi Dawood Hiskil, Shameh Hagooli, Rabi Dawood Hiskil, and Uzra Rabi (sons of Hagooli and carrying on business as one company), (Mohammerah).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

The list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, at 12 noon to-morrow, includes the following items:—

Motion by his Excellency the President:—

"That this Council wishes to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss it has sustained by the death of one of its most distinguished members, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and to express its keen appreciation of his career of long and brilliant service to his Presidency, his country, and the Empire.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Mehta."

BILLS.

1. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—Second Reading.
2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912—Second Reading.
3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882—First Reading.
4. A Bill further to amend the Sind Courts Act, 1866—First Reading.

AMENDMENTS.

Under sub-rule (4) of rule 35 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, notices have been received of the following amendments to Bill No. II of 1915 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888), an amended by the Select Committee:—

Clause 4.

(1) From the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard,

"That clause 4 be deleted and that the subsequent clauses be re-numbered."

Clause II.

(2) From the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji—

To new section 384A, add the following proviso:—

"Provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an out-house which is used or intended to be used for the habitation of servants and any portion of which is used for keeping any of the animals mentioned in clause (a)."

RULES FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay—

From the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

(a) For sub-rule (2) 28 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, the following shall be substituted:—

"(2) Any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill as aforesaid shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons, and any other necessary papers."

(b) Sub-rule (4) of rule 28 shall be deleted.

(c) Sub-rule (5) shall be re-numbered sub-rule (4), and in the said sub-rule for the words "On receipt of the same," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"If the motion is carried."

Sub-rule (6) shall be re-numbered sub-rule (5).

(d) The following sub-rule shall be added to rule 28:—

"(6) Where the previous sanction of the Governor is required, by section 38 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to the introduction of any measure because it affects the public revenues, or imposes any charge on such revenues, a copy of such sanction shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in sub-rule (2)."

(e) In rule 29 (1), for the words "sub-rule (5) or sub-rule (6)" the words "sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5)" shall be substituted.

RESOLUTIONS BY HON. MEMBERS.

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the question of creating a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable—

(a) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction, or,

(b) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(c) by the Small Causes Court."

Resolution by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt.

"That this Council recommends the Governor in Council to be pleased to utilize the munificent donation of eight lakhs of rupees, given by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Sodagar, towards the foundation of a Moslem Residential College, to be named after the donor and established either in Salsette or in the suburbs of Poona City, with adequate provision for the teaching of Arabic and Persian; that the College should be open to students of all communities, provided that every Musalman student applying for admission shall have priority over students belonging to other religious denominations, and that a reasonable number of free studentships and scholarships should be provided for poor Musalman students attending the College."

Resolution by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of working out a scheme for the Dharwar District:—

(a) for the redistribution of the villages among the several Subordinate Judges and permanent Joint Subordinate Judges so that each Subordinate Judge may have separate jurisdiction over a compact group of villages, and

(b) for the more convenient location of the Subordinate Courts in the district."

Resolutions by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to consider the question of checking the minute sub-division of agricultural lands which is taking place in the Konkan and in the Patathal lands of this Presidency and which is extending also to dry crop lands in Deccan and Guzerat."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will further consider the feasibility of starting a paper pulp factory in the Kanara District of the Bombay Presidency, so that the factory can be started by private enterprise after the close of the present war with a gugrantee from public funds if necessary in the initial stages of the undertaking."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will, under the present stringent financial conditions, consider the advisability of entrusting the management of the proposed Karnatak College at Dharwar on the Grant-in-aid system to the Deccan Education Society if the Society will undertake it."

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will consider the desirability of discontinuing the present rules which make distinctions between European and Indian Upper Subordinates in the Bombay, Public Works Department, as regards salary on first appointment and promotions."

Resolution by the Hon Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas—

"That it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor in Council that, of the election rules in force in the various Municipalities of this Presidency, the rule, which provides for the apportionment of elective councillors in the proportion of the population in a particular ward, be abrogated and replaced by another, providing for such apportionment in the proportion of the voters in a ward."

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani—

"That this Council recommends that the instruction of the first three English standards be introduced into the higher vernacular schools."

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat—

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to consider the advisability of so amending section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, as to enable persons practising indigenous systems of medicines to hold, with the sanction of Government, appointments as Medical Officers in Municipal Dispensaries or other public institutions supported by local funds and conducted according to Indian systems of medicines."

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1915 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1915 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912).

Report of the Sellect Committe appointed to consider the proposal made by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole for the formation of Irrigation Panchayats in connection with second class irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 3222 dated the 20th September 1915—Returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay City Survey Act, 1915.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 3242, dated 22nd September 1915—Returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims (Amendment) Act, 1915.

A statement relating to the question of the remuneration of the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the creation of an appointment of the Official Receiver.

QUESTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Edroos will ask under what circumstances a Central School for Mahomedan teachers has not been opened in the Surat District, and, further, for a copy of the report, if any, from the Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, regarding the opening of a Central School in Surat District for the Mahomedans during the past two years? He will also ask why the number of Mahomedans was reduced the District Local Board, Kaira, and only one was 1914; how many candidates in all appeared in the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination of last September in the presidency proper and how many passed and how many of these can seek admittance into the Urdu Training Class at Ahmedabad at the most; what was the total number of students attending the Urdu Training Class this year; how many of these were rejected as incompetent and how many were successful at the end of this year?

AJMER PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 3.

At a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer-Merwara, held at the Trevor Town Hall, Ajmer, under the Presidency of Rai Bahadur Mool Chand, a Provincial Congress Committee was formed and delegates were elected to the National Congress.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson and party who are touring in the interior will arrive at Balaghat on the 12th inst. and after further tour will arrive at Nagpur about the 18th instant, leaving for the Rajnandgaon State on the 19th.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA TO CAPTAIN ALL-INDIA TEAM.

PARSI AND HINDU TEAMS SELECTED

The Indian Selection Committee meets to-day to select the All-India team for the first match of the Cricket Carnival, which commences on the 13th instant.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has accepted the Selection Committee's invitation to come down to Bombay to captain the All-India team. H. H. the Jam Saheb has intimated his inability to participate in the fixtures.

The Parsi Selection Committee met yesterday, when the following ten were selected to represent the Parsis against the Hindus in the second match of the carnival. The selection to fill the last place will be made in a day or two:—

1. Dr. H. D. Kanga.
2. Major K. M. Mistry.
3. Mr. J. S. Warden.
4. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
5. Mr. D. D. Driver.
6. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
7. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
8. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.
9. Mr. H. F. Mulla.
10. Mr. M. B. Vacha.

Umpire:—Mr. R. E. Mody.
Scorer:—Mr. M. J. M. Divecha.

Honorary Secretary:—Mr. D. B. Lam.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, who will captain the team, is an all-rounder. Has a fine defence. A good change bowler and a brilliant field.

Major K. M. Mistry, is the best all-rounder in India. It speaks a lot for his wonderful stamina that he should still participate in international matches after more than twenty years of first-class cricket. Is a most stylish bat.

Mr. J. S. Warden, the most reliable bat among the Indians, possesses an excellent defence and fine powers of punishment. A good change bowler and a fine field.

Mr. H. F. Mulla will keep wicket for the Parsis. A punishing bat, who might prove useful to his side.

Mr. D. D. Driver is a fine bat, whose wickets it is a most difficult task to dislodge when he is well-set.

Mr. H. J. Vajifdar is an all-round man and should contribute a decent score if he did not attempt to send every ball that he got, to the boundary.

Mr. M. B. Vacha is a fairly good bowler and is expected to come off.

Mr. M. D. Parekh is a useful change bowler and a moderate bat.

Mr. D. K. Kapadia is a moderate bat and a brilliant country field.

Mr. S. M. Chothia is a fine bat and a smart field.

THE HINDU TEAM.

The following ten have been selected to play for the Hindus against the Parsis in the second match of the Carnival. The selection to fill the last place will be made to-morrow:

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.)
2. Mr. P. Vithal.
3. Mr. D. B. Deodhar.
4. Mr. S. M. Joshi.
5. Mr. P. Ganpat.
6. Mr. P. Shivram.
7. Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
8. Mr. M. D. Pai.
9. Mr. V. V. Kantak.
10. Mr. S. K. Diveker.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, who will captain the team, is a dashing bat.

Mr. M. D. Pai, is one of the Hindus' finest bats and a smart field.

Mr. P. Vithal, unquestionably the best wielder of the willow among the Hindus, is a formidable bat when well-set.

Mr. P. Ganpat is a brilliant bat, who scores very fast.

Mr. P. Shivram is a moderate bat, a brilliant country field and a fairly good change bowler.

Mr. D. B. Deodher is a sound bat with an excellent defence.

Mr. M. H. Chandarana is a bowler of the express type, who on a wicket which suits him, is capable of upsetting the equilibrium of the best of batsmen.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, who will lead the Hindu attack, is an excellent bowler who varies his pace and pitch with fine judgment.

Mr. V. V. Kantak is a good all-rounder.

Mr. S. K. Diveker, who will keep wicket, is a steady bat.

COMBINED RAILWAY TEAM V. DR. KANGA'S TEAM.

Some very interesting sport was witnessed yesterday when a combined Railway team captained by Mr. A. L. Smith met a combined eleven of local Parsi and Hindu players skippered by Dr. H. D. Kanga, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground. This was a practice match arranged with a view to find out the form of the several candidates for the Parsi and Hindu teams for the coming Cricket Carnival and as the two sides contained a number of well-known players who have at one time or another participated in international fixtures a large number of spectators turned up to witness the game. The Railwaymen going in to bat first totalled 114 to which the combined Parsi-Hindu team responded with a total of 182 and thus won the match by a fairly substantial margin. Warden for the Railwaymen contributed the top score by faultless cricket, Smith their skipper also making an useful 22, while for the victors Elchidana played a fine innings of 40, Pai and Kanga also exibiting excellent cricket for their 26 and 23 respectively. Vatcha was the most successful bowler of the day, capturing five wickets for 46. The scores:

THE RAILWAY TEAM.

A. L. Smith, b Mirza	22
P. Vithal, l.-b.-w., b Vatcha	9
J. S. Warden, c Kanga, b Daruwala	45
P. Shivram, c Ganpat, b Vatcha	5
K. A. Date, l.-b.-w., b Vatcha	7
M. D. Parekh, b Vatcha	5
J. Antia, b Vatcha	2
S. Nagporewala, c Pai b Daruwala	0
P. Baloo, not out	9
J. Antia, (snr.) b Mirza	0
J. Elavia, b Mirza	4
Extras	6
Total	114

DR. KANGA'S XI.

J. Elchidana, retired	40
P. Ganpat, b Warden	14
M. D. Pai, c Nagporewala, b Date	26
C. V. Mehta, b Elavia	6
D. Kapadia, b Shivram	3
Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Capt.) c Driver, b Elavia	23
S. M. Dalvi, c and b Warden	10
S. K. Diveker not out	10
B. Mirza, run out	13
M. B. Vatcha, did not bat,	0
Daruwala, c Elavia, b Shivram	7
Extras	30
Total	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DR. KANGA'S XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Vatcha	17	46	1	5
Kanga	2	17	0	0
Mirza	10	26	0	3
Daruwala	4	19	0	2

RAILWAY XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elavia	14	48	0	2
Baloo	5	11	0	0
Parekh	8	24	0	0
Warden	16	39	4	2
Date	7	14	1	1
Shivram	6	18	2	2

WADARI DACOITI GANG ON TRIAL.

INSTIGATED BY BOMBAY PLOTTERS.

SENSATIONAL PROSECUTION STORY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, and a jury, began the hearing to-day of the Wadari dacoit gang case. There are twelve accused in this case and the allegation is that they have been engaged in committing dacoities under the leadership of a man named Govinda Wadari for the past 22 years, from 1890 to 1912. Their existence as a gang was disclosed by the arrest, a few months ago at Ekhatpur in Poona district of Govinda Wadari, their leader who after making a detailed confession, giving a list of dacoities committed by himself and his gang, managed to give the police a slip while being taken from his village to Sasvad and galloped away on horseback for 15 miles. Finding that his horse could go no further Govind Wadari abandoned it and then finding that he was sure to be rearrested he hung a large stone round his neck and threw himself into a well.

The present dacoit gang was brought to light through the discovery in May 1915 of a plot concocted in Bombay to establish "Swarajya" by collecting money, arms and ammunition through the commission of dacoities with the help of criminal tribes. These Bombay plotters consisted of two Brahmins, named Anant Narayan Jemekar and Nana Jemekar, who with four others committed dacoity at Malwan in Ratnagiri district for which they were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

From confessions made by Anant Narayan Jemekar and Govind Bhalerao, two of the plotters, the latter a resident of Karjat, Inspector Sadavarte of the C.I.D. arrested a gang of fifteen Katkaris with considerable stolen property round about Karjat, of whom six received sentences of one year each. Anant Jemekar also disclosed the fact that he had been in communication with the gang of Govind Wadari in Poona district and a confirmation of this was received when Govind Wadari's house at Ekhatpur was searched, as already stated.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor is in charge of the case. The accused are defended by Mr. Ghaswala, Barrister, and Messrs. Dandwate, Talwalkar and Dharap, pleaders. There are 100 witnesses in the case.

BURMA MEDICAL ACT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

The Burma Medical Act of 1915, has come into force from Saturday. The Bill was passed into law at the last April sessions of the Legislative Council.

Col. A. D. Evans, I.M.S., has been nominated President of the Burma Medical Council which is to be formed under the Act and every duly qualified medical practitioner shall be entitled to have his name entered in the rolls to be kept by the Registrar of Council.

FORFEITURE OF AN URDU PAMPHLET.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

The Chief Commissioner has declared to be forfeited to Crown the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Tarana-i-Zafar" or "Song of Victory" wherever found in the Central Provinces under the Indian Press Act.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE.

MR. CASSUM MITHA'S MEETING.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held on Saturday night at Bhendy Bazaar to "consider whether the Moslem League should be held this year." About a thousand men had collected at 8-30 p.m. which was the time advertised for commencing the proceedings. But no start was made then and as time went on, passers-by excited by curiosity, as to what was going on, joined the crowds which had gradually swelled to about 5,000 persons by 10 p.m., when the proceedings commenced. A *posse* of police officers with about a hundred constables was present. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani presided and among those present were:—

The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Kazi Saleh Mahomed Londey; the Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed; Sardar Mir Ahmed Ali Khan; Sardar Saheb Suleman Kasam Mitha, C.I.E.; Mr. Badrudin Abdoola Koor, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Devji; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum; Mr. Salehbhoy Karimji Barodawala; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Dr. Abdul Satar Gava; Moulvi Abdul Raoof; Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai; Mr. Noor Mahomed Dada; Mr. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy; Khan Bahadur Haji Hasanali Hakimji; and others.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani opening the proceedings, said:—I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in electing me the Chairman of this most gigantic Mohammedan public meeting the City of Bombay has ever seen. Let me explain to you why we have assembled here to-night in such large numbers. It has been urged that none but a few Mohammedans, principally flatterers of officials, are opposed to the Session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay this year. I am sure this representative gathering will by its voice and vote prove to the world that practically the whole of Mohammedan Bombay is against the proposal.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed moved the following resolution:—

That this public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay puts on record its strong sense of disapproval of the decision of the Council of the All-India Moslem League to hold the next Session of the League in Bombay at the end of this year and being of opinion that the decision arrived at has been in total ignorance of the real views and feellings of the overwhelming majority of the Mohammedans of the City upon the subject, this meeting respectfully requests the Council to postpone the Session till after the cessation of the war. Further this meeting records its strong condemnation of the proposal put forward in certain quarters that the question of readjustment and other controversial political questions should be discussed at the present juncture and pressed upon the notice of the British public by means of a Mohammedan deputation or a joint Indian deputation as in the opinion of this meeting the crisis in the Near East and the consequent unrest in the Islamic world enjoins upon the Indian Mohammedans the necessity of extreme caution and reserve. Moreover, it would be mean, mercenary and unpatriotic to make demands upon the Government for political concessions and settlement of outstanding questions in the hour of its supreme danger. This meeting is fully convinced that the policy of patience will in the long run be better rewarded than that of opportunism and distrust.

In moving this resolution, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said that:—

It was alleged that those who opposed the holding of the League in Bombay did so to flatter officials. and that only a minority were opposed to the League. This was untrue as could easily be seen from the gigantic assembly that night. With a few exceptions the whole Mahomedan community of Bombay was opposed to the holding of the League this year. In democratic countries like England when a minority wanted to carry out things in opposition to the majority, the latter had the right to hold a referendum and protest against the action of the minority. This meeting was called to give opportunity to the Mahomedans of Bombay to express their view and was not a secret meeting but a public one There were several considerations affecting the interests of the Mahomedans which made it necessary that the League should not meet this year. It was not held last year on account of the war. There was then the greater reason this year why it should not be held this year. The war had grown intenser, and there was great uneasiness among the Mahomedans. It was not wisdom to hold the meeting this year. At this critical juncture when in the hearts of Mahomedans there was restlessness it was obviously inadvisable to call a meeting of the League when any resolutions might be brought forward which might be of such a character as would embarrass the Government. It might, for instance, be proposed that Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali should be released. Would the Muslim League take upon itself the responsibility of discussing this question? It had been asked if the Congress could meet this year why not the League? But there was a lot of difference between the Congress and the League. The Congress was the organ of the Hindus whose problems were only domestic and who had no political question of world-wide importance to discuss e.g. that of the Caliphate. Besides the Congress had held its sitting last year and the League had not. It was the duty of the leaders to consult Mahomedan public opinion. In Ireland they dropped the Home Rule controversy the moment the war was declared. Why should they in India not postpone the consideration of all political and controversial questions till after the war? The ministers had stated in Parliament that India had proved its loyalty beyond question and beyond expectation and that her services would be met with a generous recognition. The papers which had published H. H. the Aga Khan's telegram had omitted to publish a most important part of that telegram. His Highness had said that he wrote to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta some months ago that neither the Congress nor the League should meet this year. And that he still held the same view but that if the Council of the All-India League decided to hold the meeting they might do so. It was therefore untrue to say that his Highness was in favour of the League being held this year.

The objects of the Muslim League were to safeguard the rights of the Mahomedans. Who were now the persons who were going to do so? Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Muzrul Haque? Were not these the gentlemen who opposed separate electorates for Mahomedans? It was unfortunate that the Mahomedans of Bombay had no powerful paper to support their views and it was to be regretted that these papers—the organs of the Congress—which had so long opposed Muslim demands had now suddenly begun to love the Muslim League. Why did they do so? The reason was that in the hands of its present organizers the Muslim League had become the "protégé" of the Congress. We were the founders and the supporters of the League. One of the Bombay papers had written some impudent things about many of us. It said in effect that our respected leader Sir Fuzulbhai should be put in the lock up. If such things were written about the late Sir Pherozeshah, or Mr. Gokhale the writer's position would have been too critical for him to remain long in Bombay. But these papers only performed their duty and it was unfortunate that some of our short-sighted Muslim leaders had betrayed the cause of the community and were playing into their hands. We, the Mahomedans of Bombay, were the cream of the Mahomedans of India and we were attacked as being the flatterers of the Government. There could be no greater lie or libel than this. On the other hand we opposed Government whenever it was necessary e.g., on the question of the return-tickets for the Hejaz Pilgrims. In fact as the Hon. Mr. Hill had said what the Mahomedans of Bombay thought to-day would be thought to-morrow by the Mahomedans of India. They would cordially welcome the League to their City if it came after the war was over.

MR. BUDROODIN KOOR.

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, seconding the resolution, said:—

That public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was unique in the annals of this City, for it was not only a public meeting of the Bombay Mahomedans, but a public open air and a mass meeting. During his thirty years' experience of the public life of Bombay, he never saw a more representative or a more enthusiastic gathering. It was a spectacle of which any Mahomedan might be proud for he felt that there were clear symptoms of a political awakening among his co-religionists and of a national spirit of independence and self-reliance which would be fruitful of immense good to the Moslem community in India. He felt that this was a spontaneous gathering,—a gathering guided as well as inspired by a genuine religious sentiment. The speaker proceeded to urge that no single Mahomedan throughout the whole history of Islam, I do not know of a Empire or a single Mahomedan nation or an Imperial dynasty had risen to eminence or has conquered and ruled vast territories and continents without the help of the Islamic tenets and doctrines, and drew attention to the early glory and the conquests of Islam in order to give emphasis to the inference which he wished to place before the meeting. The early Khalifs were conspicuous for their simplicity in life. But their very simplicity, love for truth, justice and piety were a mighty power. In the course of a few years they had conquered the greatest and the most powerful empires of the world and practically become the masters of the world. This was owing to their unconquerable faith in their God and their prophet. The phenomenal rise and prosperity of the first few Khalifs as well as the later Khaliphates of Ommiades, Abbasides and the Ottomans were prominent examples of his argument.

CRITICISM OF SO-CALLED LEADERS

The obvious inference was that the Mahomedan community ought to be truly religious if it desired its political as well as economic progress. Were their present leaders religious? Did they try to take us into their confidence? Let the question be answered by the so-called. For his own part he was optimistic for the future of Indian Moslems. They should, however, keep a vigilant eye over the doing of their so-called leaders and if the latter did not represent the true feelings and susceptibilities of the community they should be immediately thrown aside. The final tribunal should be the voice of the Moslem community, for the so-called leaders were not always swayed by disinterestedness and the general welfare of the community. The All-India Moslem League was yet a child of six years' growth. He did not know of any great national service rendered by the League during its short existence. He, the speaker, was not against any healthy and legitimate agitation, for that was the constitutional glory of the British rule in India. But, according to a Persian saying "there is a time when you must speak and there is a time when silence is golden." What was the position of the League? About sixty Mahomedans assembled at Lucknow and passed resolutions in the name of seventy millions of Indian Mahomedans. He did not challenge the right of these few persons to be the true representatives of seventy millions of Indian Mahomedans. But he was sure that under no circumstances, could the Moslem League be allowed to claim to represent the general opinion and interests of the Indian Moslem nation if it acted against the open voice and the wishes of the Indian Moslems. Repeated warnings had been given by the Moslems of the Bombay Presidency to the Moslem League, that they were opposed to hold a session of the League in Bombay, so long as the present war continued. This was certainly not the proper time for demanding rights and privileges, but rather of helping the Government in every possible way and showing their sympathy towards it in its present difficulties. In spite of these protests on behalf of the Bombay Moslems, the members of the League were actually defying them and had resolved to hold its sessions in this city. The Mahomedan community wished publicly to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the League for they honestly believed that the action on the part of the League to ask the right of self-Government at the present juncture was untimely and inconsistent with the genuine loyalty of the Moslem community.

TRIBUTE TO THE CONGRESS.

The position of the Indian National Congress did not apply to the Indian Moslem community. It was an old institution which constitutionally fought for the people's rights and intended to raise the political status of the Indian nation as a whole and not that of a certain community. But for the boon of the communal representation bestowed upon them, there could not have been a single Mahomedan member in any of the Legislative Councils throughout India. They were not in a position to defeat the overwhelming majority of their Hindu brethren. They used this majority to select their own brethren. He was of of opinion that a few Mahomedans should always join the Congress, so that through an interchange of views, peace and harmony might be permanently established between these two great and important communities of India. The interests of Hindus were however confined to India, while those of the Indian Moslems were international as well as inter-continental. They were in a minority on the Indian Continent as compared to the Hindu community. But as their religion was world-wide, their Moslem fraternity as a whole was doubly strong in numbers, to that of the Hindus and the area of their general expansion was twenty times wider than that of their Hindu brethren. Therefore events occurring outside India had sometimes a predominant influence over the political condition of the Indian Moslems. Their prophet had rightly said that religion and politics were twins. During the present war, British Government had laid the Indian Moslems under a special obligation. As soon as Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Empires a proclamation was issued by the Viceroy that, as far as possible the holy and religious places of Islam, would not be disturbed and made the theatre of military operations during the present conflict, and they now saw that after sixteen months' continuous warfare the promise had been scrupulously observed. Not only this, but thousands of Indian Moslem pilgrims were allowed last year as well as during this year to proceed to Hejaz to perform their pilgrimage and fulfil their religious duties without any hindrance on the part of Government, and grain was allowed to be exported from India to Jeddah to supply the food requirements of these pilgrims. Besides, no one could predict the definite end of this stupendous conflict and suppose that if the question of the Khaliphate were to come up for solution after the war, Indian Moslems as a reward for their great sacrifices on the battlefield and loyal behaviour in these troublous times, will be entitled to demand from the British Government the continuation of the Khaliphate and the permanent safety of the holy places of Islam.

ILL-ADVISED CONDUCT.

Under all these circumstances they should raise their public protest against the ill-advised and hasty conduct of the Moslem League in holding its session this year in Bombay. In raising the protest they should be solely actuated by a sense of religious duty. If, in spite of these protests of the Bombay Moslems and in spite of the reasons given by the speaker, the League remained stubborn and adhered to its resolution of holding a session this year in Bombay the consequences would be very grave. It would mean that the Moslem League deliberately intended to injure the feelings of the Bombay Moslems and to defy the judgment of the Moslem community of the Bombay Presidency. The unfortunate result of the obstinacy of the Moslem League would lead to a split in the Moslem camp, which would be disastrous to the future progress and prosperity of the Indian Moslems and the responsibility for this misfortune would rest on the present Moslem League leaders

Mr. Salehbhoy Currimji Barodawala supported the resolution.

The Chairman said this was a public meeting which was open to all Mahomedans who had the right to speak there on the resolution but he knew there has none there who would oppose the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Moulvi Abdul Raoof moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting expresses its unabated confidence in the Bombay Presidency Moslem League as the faithful representative of the political views and aspirations of the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency, and expresses its grateful thanks to its office-bearers for their devoted services."

Sardar Mir Ahmed Ali seconded the resolution. He said the Mahomedans had the right of urging their claims but they should do it at the proper time.

Mr. Hasanbhoy Abdul Hussein and Mr. Hakim Shirajudin further supported the resolution which was carried.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

We have been asked to publish the following letter which was addressed to the Chairman of Saturday's meeting, on behalf of the All-India Moslem League Co-operative Committee (Bombay) which is making the arrangements for the holding of the League's session. We are informed that this letter was taken to the meeting by an accredited messenger with instructions to hand it together with a receipt form for signature, to the Chairman as soon as he had taken the chair. On his proceeding to the platform to do so, however, the letter was taken away from him by Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dyam, who passed it on to Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha, whereupon the messenger was promptly hustled off the platform and out of the meeting with the assistance of the police.

4th December, 1915.

To,

The Chairman,

SIR,—It was on the 3rd instant that we read in the "Times of India" that a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay has been convened by certain promoters for 8-30 p.m., on Saturday the 4th instant to consider the question whether it was advisable for a session of the All-India Moslem League to be held this year in Bombay. We protest against the holding of this meeting for the following, among other, reasons:—

1. It is well known in Bombay that so far back as the month of April last an invitation had been sent to the All-India Moslem League by certain citizens of Bombay to hold in this city their session for this year. It is also well known that on the 10th November, the All-India Moslem League Council decided by a preponderating majority to accept the invitation (even though some of the signatures had been withdrawn therefrom) and to hold their session in Bombay this year. On the 19th November, Committees were formed and the arrangements to receive the League in Bombay are now much advanced. We say that if any meeting of the kind which is proposed to take place this evening was considered advisable by the promoters of this meeting to be called in Bombay, then it should have been called long before the Council of the League decided to accept the invitation. Any resolution which may now be passed by this public meeting cannot in any manner affect the resolution of the League to hold their session in Bombay.

2. Although this public meeting is called with the ostensible object of ascertaining the Mahomedan public opinion of Bombay, it is well known what the opinion of the promoters of this meeting is, and the real object of calling this meeting is to get an expression of opinion that it is inadvisable for the League to meet here. Now it was well known to the promoters of your meeting that the undersigned hold views opposite to their own. If then the promoters wanted an unbiassed expression of opinion, it was their bounden duty (under well established practice and rules of holding such public meetings) to give us proper notice of the holding of this public meeting and to invite us to attend the meeting and express our views therein. We have not yet heard of a public meeting which was called at 36 hours notice as this has been. The announcement in the Gujerati papers was only given on Friday evening the 3rd instant, which makes the period of notice to be only 24 hours. Had the notice been a proper one, we should have had time to consult our Committees and to decide upon the course to be followed. Moreover we have heard from more than one source that if an attempt is made to express our views at this public meeting, a disturbance might take place. Had a proper invitation been sent to us, it would have been a guarantee to us that we shall be given a proper hearing and we and others of our way of thinking would have attended your meeting.

3. Without prejudice to the above, we say that it is still open to you to adjourn your meeting till Saturday next and extend an invitation to us and we shall be glad to attend your public meeting and express our views in the matter.

4. Having entered our protest against your meeting, we desire briefly to refer to certain objections that we have seen in print to the holding of the League meeting. As these objections are based on a wrong statement of facts, we feel it our duty to take this opportunity of contradicting them publicly.

The objections that have been advanced and which have come to our notice are these:—

(a) By holding their meeting in Bombay, the League desire to effect a fusion with the Hindus by changing their constitution so as to make it the same as that of the Indian National Congress.

(b) To pass a resolution against separate electorates.

All that is necessary for us to state with regard to these two objections is that they are not founded upon any basis of fact at all. The constitution of the League has been framed and is in force since 1913 and there is no question whatever before the League this year to change it. As for separate electorates, the League has repeatedly resolved that there should be separate representation in all public bodies and we have no doubt that the same principle will be re-affirmed at the meeting this month.

We shall thank you to read this letter of ours together with its translation into Urdu which we beg herewith to forward to you before your public meeting.—Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) ABDUL HOOSAIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
Chairman.

"UNFOUNDED AND MISLEADING."

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED.

In an interview with a press representative regarding Saturday night's meeting of Mahomedans in Bombay protesting against the holding of the sessions of the Moslem League in Bombay this year Mr. M. A. Jinnah explained that there were only two grounds of opposition to the holding of the meeting of the League in Bombay in the resolution passed at last night's meeting. Firstly the resolution fears that the holding of the sessions of the League would embarrass the Government at a time like this, and, secondly, that questions discussed at the present juncture will be pressed upon the notice of the British public by means of a Mahomedan deputation or a joint Indian deputation. With regard to the first fear, Mr. Jinnah said, that the best authority to say whether or not the holding of the sessions would embarrass Government are the Government themselves and not a few Mahomedans in one city of India. "I can tell you" he said, "that I have had two interviews with His Excellency the Governor, one in July, and the other a few days ago. His Excellency clearly intimated to me that the matter of invitation to the League was a matter of purely domestic concern for the local Mahomedans themselves to settle." "I can say," continued Mr. Jinnah "that no responsible member of the Government has yet conveyed to me that the holding of the sessions of the League would embarrass Government in any way. Far from embarrassing Government our first and foremost resolutions will be to express our loyalty and absolute devotion to the King-Emperor and prayer for the success of British arms in this great war. There is moreover no likelihood of there being any resolution which is likely to embarrass the Government in any way."

With regard to the second fear expressed in the resolution Mr. Jinnah said emphatically "I can tell you quite authoritatively as far as I know that neither the Congress nor the League contemplate sending either a separate or joint deputation for the present and the question is not likely to be on the agenda of either of these bodies this year." Mr. Jinnah, therefore, thinks that the fears expressed in the resolution are absolutely unfounded and are intended only to mislead the Govefunment and the public. On the question of fusion of Hindus and Mahomedans, Mr. Jinnah expressed the belief that he knew of no responsible Mahomedan leader who thought of it, as it was at present, a question not within the range of practical politics. "But what we all desire" he said, "is goodwill and co-operation between two sister communities."

With regard to the meeting itself Mr. Jinnah expressed the opinion that the very words of the resolutions passed at it, clearly showed that it was a got-up meeting. "The meeting has left," he said "a strong impression in the minds of all thinking Mahomedans that it was brought about by and due to the encouragement received from certain officials who do not desire that Mahomedans should come to an understanding with the Hindus on questions of common interest. And this meeting is intended if possible to make out a case to persuade Government to prevent the League holding its sessions in Bombay this year. But I feel confident that Government will not take such a step, as they know that our programme is more likely to strengthen their hands and help them. I see no reason why the League should not hold its sessions, when, in spite of the war, the Congress met last year at Madras and is going to meet this year in Bombay. Besides under the constitution of the League it is absolutely obligatory to hold the sessions of the League every year at such time and place as its Council may determine. If the session must be held at all I have not yet heard any valid reason why it should not be held in Bombay."

CHARACTER OF THE MEETING.

AN AMUSING ACCOUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Being inquisitive and being desirous to learn how far the bulk of the people composing last night's concourse at Bhindi Bazar knew even the purport of what was going to be done I had the pleasure to glean out the following.

Before the proceedings commenced I asked of many why there was such a large concourse? What was going to be done there? The answers were as follows:—"Khooda Malum" (God knows). "Kia Malum ider kia hai" (I do not know what is there). "Mujlis hai" (There is religious sermon.) "Ooosre ai to hum bi ai" (We have come seeing others come) "Mussulman Ki-Congress idher bulana chah-te-hai" (The Muslim Congress is going to be called here). I saw a good looking and decently dressed pathan, whom I put the same question. I went into other quarter. To my question the answer was "Money is wanted for the war fund. Big people will attend this meeting and subscribe openly. Others will be asked to subscribe also and thus money will be raised." Some Pathans and *Kabulis* informed me that on receiving information they had come to see some beautiful sights. Some Mussulmans in another quarter told me that the beautiful raised seat was meant for the Governor, who was going to preside at the meeting. It was evident many had come to see the Governor.

There was a rush towards the platform as soon as the meeting was dissolved. I had hardly moved a few paces from my little central seat when I heard somebody crying, "Hamkoo to Nan-Khatai Nahi Mili" (I did not get my share of "nan-khatai"). The rush towards the platform was due to the desire of the people to secure their share of the "niaz." I heard some saying "Niaz udher milega" (Niaz can be had near the platform). When some one asked me, I said I myself did not receive any niaz. I saw and heard Moulvi Abdul Raoof crying out, "Those who want niaz must go to the other side of the road, and take from there." I followed the onward rush of humanity for the expected niaz. Big vessels called dēgs were placed on the other side of the road containing sherbut. People began to drink therefrom. To my amazement I saw and heard a sepoy crying out, "Niaz-e-Husein, Niaze-e-Husein!" I left them to inquire elsewhere.

I asked what was there? What had happened? What was done? The answers were:—"Kia malum kia vo log buk-te-the" (I do not know what they were muttering). "Ham-to-Kutch sum-je-bi nahi (We did not understand anything). There was a little group of ignorant Memons. I happened to overhear the following:—"What happened?" asked one. "A resolution was passed" replied another. "But what was that *reso-baso*" asked the first. The second answered this: "That people should not be given English education, because then they begin to put on "English hats and short coats." "But what was the result of this reso-basso" asked the first. The second quite disgusted answered, "Aye friend leave this bother. Let us go to the cinematograph."

I asked some bhaias the same questions. "We do not know anything. If you are really anxious to learn what happened you may go and see to those,—pointing to the platform,—tall men." Another Mussulman informed me that the meeting was in connection with the Government's demand for fighting men for the Army. But what was done in the meeting he did not know. It was something else that he could not understand. But the best of answers I received was, "Kal Akhbar me malum ho jayega" (To-morrow we will learn from the papers); "Apun khali hairan hue" (We troubled ourselves for nothing.)

I saw one of the small statured speakers being encircled by questioning people. I was in time to hear his answer. "Jao maja karo, kal Akhbar padhna, malum ho jayega" (Go, make merry, to-morrow you read newspapers, you will learn everything.) Even those who were within the hearing distance and it was a considerable number of people, were perplexed at the speeches the language of which they could understand but the significat meaning of which they were at a loss to make out, being quite ignorant of even the A.B.C. of Muslim politics. There was some talk of "khichdi" or more probably "Jaeshida" At least to some of them it was a "khichda" (hotch-potch) as they said.

The curiosity of one of the persons was much roused, and so he began to inquire. He was told by some one that the holding of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay this year would give "taklif to Government." I happened to pass by and over hearing the words I paused. I enquired again "Sirkar ku taklif kayeku hogi" (Why will the Government be embarrsed?) He narrated his difficulty to me and asked "What taklif is there to the Sirkar if the Mussulmans from all parts of India meet in a tamboo (shamiana,) like the one being erected for the Congress for the Hindus of India, and pass resolutions? No; No; tell me seriously, is there any taklif? The Mussalmans will spend their own money and come to Bombay; they will hold a meeting, pass resolutions and disperse." "Is me Sirkar ku kia boia or taklif hai mere samaj me nahi ata" (I do not understand how Government is troubled thereby.) I referred him like the bhaias had done me to the great people on the platform. Some, more cautious, eluded my inquiries because they were under the apprehension of C.I.D. men

Such was, Sir, the panorama of last night's great meeting. Excepting the organizers and their few gentile supporters the concourse consisted of the teeming ignorent thousands plus the police and the C.I.D. men interspersed everywhere. It was wonderful that when one of the speakers laid the resolution before the assembly asking that the resolution should be carried with the thundering noise of claps, only a few dignitaries of the meeting responded. One never heard the noise of "thundering applause" at the last night's meeting inspite of the fact that the assembly was such as was never witnessed during the life-time of many a grey bearded sage. Others were indifferent or silent because they did not understand anything (even those who were within the hearing distance.) When I asked my neighbours why they did not join the clapping, they said "What should we clap for when we do not quite follow." And I was within hearing distance. Little did they know what they were supporting by their teeming presence.—Yours etc.

INQUISITIVE.

ANOTHER IMPRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One more act from the Comic play "The Prince of Die-hards" was staged last night in this city at Bhendi Bazar. If you, Sir, had been present at the Bhendi Bazar meeting, I am sure, you would not have been persuaded to remark that the Bombay Moslems lacked a sense of humour. However, that there was enough of humour, last night, nobody can deny. That the meeting was called in the open air in such a locality of Bombay as Bhendi Bazaar, with the sole object of giving it as big a size as possible, goes without saying. That the proceedings of the meeting were begun one hour and a quarter later (i.e., 10 p.m.) was enough to prove the anxiety of its promoters to augment its size. Nay more, the passers by who happened out of curiosity to crowd in the street to see what all that was, were asked by the managers as well as the police to have their seats on the chairs and sofas.

However, Sir, it was very interesting to analyse the composition of that Bhendi Bazaar meeting. Of course there were Messrs. Suleman Cassum Mitha and Raffiuddin Ahmed (the chief promoters of the meeting) with a company of their friends and adherents who were in all not more than *thirty*,—a magnificent number. These were the chief component part of the assembly at Bhendi Bazaar consisting of 7,000 souls or more. It was amusing to find that out of the signatories of Mr. Mitha's requisition, many were *absent* from the meeting. By a strange irony of Fate, persons like the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Mahomed Haji Lalji and others (the chief supporters of Mr. Mitha and the signatories of his requisition) were *conspicuous* by their *absence*. Why these gentlemen thought it advisable not to attend the meeting, they alone know best. However, the rest of the audience, namely 7,000 or more people, was composed of persons of a variety of descriptions. Of course there was a large number of *Pathans* and *Kabulies* who made themselves conspicuous by settling down in large groups. Then there was a no mean number of *domestic servants* (such as butlers, cooks, hamals, ramosies etc.) who were attracted towards the meeting by mere *inquisitiveness*. It was *amusing* to behold and reflect that these domestic servants had the good fortune to sit on sofas which were originally meant for their masters who had thought it wiser to remain in-doors that night. Surely, the souls of these poor servants would have blessed the promoters of the meeting for

(Continued on page 10.)

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5. Banker's Book Evidence Act, XVIII of 1891.
6. Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912.
7. Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912.
8. Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 6, 1915.

TRIAL BY JURY.

We cannot agree that the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay last week, defending their action in depriving the people of the District of Belgaum of the right of trial by jury in certain classes of serious cases, "amply justifies" their action, as the Note claims. On the contrary, while wishing to speak with all respect of a document issuing from such a quarter, it is impossible to describe it otherwise than as a highly illogical and unconvincing document. It makes a great deal of the fact that the right of trial by jury still remains in a number of serious cases, "including dacoities, offences against the State and offences against property by previously convicted offenders," while a specious effort is made to represent the Notification as constituting an actual extension of public rights, because all offences triable by the Sessions Court, "with the exception of cases of murder and other offences involving the death of the victim, forgery and similar offences and attempts to commit abetments of such offences" will in future be tried by juries. We do not suppose it will be any consolation to accused people charged with the latter class of offences, or regarded by them as in any way an adequate compensation for the deprivation of a vital right in their trial, to know that previously convicted offenders charged with offences against property will be in the happier position of enjoying trial by jury. It is very gratifying to know that in certain classes of cases the jury system is now to be introduced, but it has nothing whatever to do with the argument as to whether the jury should be taken away in other cases, and it is a consideration which we put on one side at once as being entirely irrelevant. The Government have to justify their action in taking away the right of trial by jury in the most serious cases in the calendar,—cases which involve the question of life and death. To claim that they still "steadfastly adhere" to the policy of the jury system in the face of that action is, with all respect, merely trifling with a very grave public question.

It remains, therefore, only to examine the specific reasons offered by Government for their action in taking away the right of trial by jury in cases of murder, forgery and similar offences. The fact that this step was discussed about thirty years ago, and actually supported by the High Court twenty-three years ago, as stated in the Press Note, is another irrelevant consideration, though, if it had any application at all at the present time, it would be that the Government in 1892, in refusing to act upon the recommendation of the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, supported by the High Court, set a very good precedent which Lord Willingdon's Government would have done well to follow. Two relevant reasons are advanced in the Press Note. The first is that there has been an alarming increase in certain classes of crime, in the Belgaum District during the last decade. The second is that there is a poor field for the selection of jurors. In regard to the first we are told that, during the triennium 1910-12 there were no less than 425 cases of murder, dacoity and robbery as compared with 179 in the years 1881-3 before the jury system was introduced. To attribute this increase arbitrarily to the introduction of the jury system, without considering other factors of which we have no doubt there are many seems to us absurd. But that is a matter which we shall discuss in detail on another occasion, when we have all the statistics available, instead of the partial and inadequate figures supplied by the Press Note. But, assuming for the moment that such an increase in the classes of crime stated is a legitimate reason for the abolition of the jury, why is it abolished in cases of murder and forgery and not in cases of dacoity and robbery? On the face of it the reason is as strong in one case as in another. But the Press Note tells us that a very large proportion of this crime arises out of factions; violent passions are aroused, much money is spent in corruption and jurymen are frequently subjected to intimidation, and it is "hardly conceivable" that men of the class from which the jurors are drawn should be capable of resisting such influences. And the percentage of acquittals in such cases has risen from 31.19 to 47.37 though in what period is not disclosed "These facts disclose conditions that call for immediate remedy." But why we ask again, is the remedy to be applied in cases of murder, and not of robbery and dacoity, which also arise apparently out of factions, if not in so large a degree? We do not find this in any way an adequate justification for the drastic action that has been taken. We think it may be safely assumed that the whole of these considerations are based upon police reports in the first instance, and we suspect strongly that it is the old story of the police seeking to cast the blame for increase of crime and acquittals on any cause but that of their own inefficiency. The plea of corruption, too, we have no doubt, might be applied in other quarters besides that of the unfortunate jurymen who prove such an inconvenient obstacle to easy convictions in police cases. But the specious and inadequate character of the whole of this argument is exposed when we find that an attempt is made to apply the same set of considerations to cases of forgery and similar offences. Here, again, we are told "factious passions are aroused." That really is mere nonsense. We have never heard of factions which conducted their warfare by committing habitual forgery, and we should be surprised if the police or anyone else could produce a single case of forgery, which could be traced, in the proper sense, to a faction. Factious passions are no doubt aroused in a large number of cases for various causes, but we are asked to believe that this is specially the case in regard to cases of forgery in the Belgaum District, with the result that juries are corruptly influenced. And we decline to believe it. As for the second contention, that of the difficulty of securing jurors "so qualified by education, character and social status as to create a feeling of confidence in the public that they will give conscientious decisions, unbiassed by external influences," that is an arguement which we cannot be expected to accept, in face of the fact that the jury system is to be extended in the Belgaum District to classes of cases where it did not exist before. Let us at least be logical and consistent. Either the public of Belgaum can produce jurors or they cannot. It is absurd to tell us in one breath that the jury system is to be extended and in the next that the conditions do not enable the selection of jurymen in whom the public have a feeling of confidence. We should not accept the contention in any case, because we hold to the principles which were enunciated in these columns on Friday last, and we have a lively recollection, not only of the case which we then quoted but many other cases in which the decisions of juries have been upheld in the High Court against those of Sessions judges, and we prefer that a hundred men should be doubtfully acquitted by juries than that one should be doubtfully convicted by a judge.

The Press Note informs us that the proposal has been approved by the Chief Justice and the judges of the High Court. We regret to say that the present constitution of the High Court does not give us sufficient confidense in their views on questions of public policy of this character to enable us to accept that as final. We want something more from the Government than this inadequate and illogical Press Note. We want to know whence the proposal originally emanated, and we should like to see the recorded opinion of the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court. The whole of the papers and correspondence, in fact, ought to be published in order that the public may judge for themselves on the evidence as to the justification or otherwise for the action that has been taken. In the meanwhile, we cannot accept the claim of the Government that they are "adhering steadfastly" to the policy of which the introduction of the jury system into Belgaum in 1885 was a part. They have, we must say, with all respect, departed from it, and their action in doing so has come as a grave shock to the public opinion of the Presidency, whose confidence is liable to be shaken by the taking away of a very precious right from the people of a district, and created a feeling of apprehension throughout the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

A Christmas Appeal for the Troops.

A special appeal is made to the public by the Women's Branch to help provide Christmas fare for hospital ships and all vessels on which troops are employed. Christmas puddings are already provided, but additional Christmas luxuries such as nuts, sweets, cake, fruit and crackers are needed. Those who desire to provide gifts of any of these are asked to send them to Mrs. Knight, Connaught House, Queen's Road, or, in the event of any one desiring to send cake or fruit the day before Christmas, to write to Mrs. Knight to that effect Christmas fare is to be provided at the Colaba Hospital and Convalescent Barrack by the Women's Branch and St. John Ambulance Association combined. Arrangements are being made to give all the patients, nurses and orderlies a real Christmas dinner, and each patient a Christmas present. Arrangements have also been made so that the Indian wounded at the Lady Hardinge and Marine Lines War hospitals shall be provided with special fare, the wards decorated and entertainments provided. Anyone desiring to give gifts in kind for the hospitals should send them to the Honorary Secretary, Women's Branch, Central Office, Mayo Road.

Mr. Cassum Mitha's Meeting.

The first essential of a public meeting is that the great bulk of the people who compose it is should understand the object for which the meeting is called. To any careful observer present at the meeting in Bhendi Bazaar on Saturday night it was evident that, with the exception of about a couple of hundred persons, the five thousand who were collected together belonged to classes of people who are incapable of understanding political questions, much less discussing them. Excepting the two or three dozen organisers of the meeting and their as many, or rather as few, supporters the rest of the couple of hundred, who understood the object of the meeting, were clearly opposed to it. The silent thousands interpreted the purport of the meeting according to their lights in various ways,—except in the only way they should have done. A large number of them came in answer to the herd instinct of humanity. They came to see the fun because they saw other people collecting. Others came because they thought it was a religious meeting and that, as in other such meetings, sweetmeats and sherbet would be distributed. Not a few were actually under the impression that the Governor was to come and make a speech, explaining the causes of the war. But the most ironic touch of the whole affair was that hundreds came to the meeting thinking that it was the meeting of the Moslem League about which they had heard so much. A few literates came to oppose any proposal of protest against the meeting of the League.

The Police and the Meeting.

Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, many said they came because they were asked to come by subordinate police officers. Indeed, the chief impression one gathered was that the general sense of the audience was that, as one of them said to the writer, "It was not a meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay. It was like a meeting called by the police." And those who saw the organisers of the meeting taking frequent counsel with, and even instruction from, the police officers present regarding the arrangements might well have gained such an impression. At distances of about a dozen yards in each of the hundreds of rows a police sepoy was posted. And a large force of the C.I.D., was also present. Of course police attend every meeting, but to preserve the peace, not to organise it. For the rest the feature of the meeting was the absolute lack of enthusiasm in the proceedings on the part of all those present, with the exception of the speakers and their supporters on the platform, and their indifference to the efforts of the speakers to rouse their interest. Although Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed shouted his utmost,—and Mr. Rafiuddin is a very powerful and loud speaker,—to convince his hearers that there should not be any meeting of the Moslem League this year, and though Mr. Budruddin Koor,—another very effective speaker,—followed suit, and though, on the resolution being put to the vote by the Chairman, about two dozen people cried "Manzur, Manzur!" (Agreed, Agreed!), the cry was not, as is usually the case, taken up by the multitude, who remained stoically and many of them sullenly silent; nor did they follow those on the platform in raising their hands when called upon to do so by the Chairman.

The Conspicuous Absentees.

The platform was more remarkable for the absentees than the people present. The venerable chairman was perhaps the only prominent Mahomedan Bombay leader who attended. Mr. Rafiuddin, of course, is not a Bombay Mahomedan strictly speaking, and Mr. Badruddin Koor, though as we have said an effective speaker, would hardly be chosen to take so prominent a part at any ordinary representative meeting of Bombay Moslems. Sir Fazulbhoy, like many others who signed the requisition for the meeting, was absent. The real object of the meeting, in spite of the terms of the requisition, was immediately exposed by the production of a cut-and-dried resolution of protest against the holding of the sessions of the League. An amusing feature of Mr. Koor's speech, of which he distributed typewritten copies in English to the press, was that in this prepared oration he had, before coming to the meeting, composed his eloquent description of it as "the most representative and enthusiastic gathering of Mahomedans" in his thirty years' experience,—the irony of which was increased by the fervent expression of his conviction that it was a spontaneous gathering! Manuscript eloquence, unfortunately, sometimes lands its authors into unfortunate pitfalls, though Mr. Koor's thirty years' experience might have been expected to save him from so amateurish a blunder.

The "Unity of the Empire."

There seems to have been a very grave omission in the Lord Mayor's procession, "India" points out that it was rendered conspicuous by the presence of an "Overseas Contingent," composed of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and even "coloured giants" from the West Indies. But, beyond providing places for a number of Indian officers at the Mansion House, no one seems to have thought of arranging for a detachment of Indian soldiers, although the "unity of the Empire" was the reason for the inclusion of the Colonials. There could not be the least difficulty in finding sufficient convalescents for the purpose in this country.

The Slackers.

The "Daily Chronicle" has extracted from a contemporary a series of advertisements for young men as footmen, grooms, valets, chauffeurs, etc., which show how little thought some rich people have for the needs of the Army or the appeals for economy. But the most striking advertisement of the sort is one in the "Western Gazette" by a lady "in urgent need of a superior and very trustworthy reliable man aged twenty-five to thirty-five years (not eligible for the Army) to take entire charge of a valuable French poodle in Kent." It is intimated that the superior man must be willing to help the butler in any time that can be spared from his ministrations to the poodle. Applicants for this berth are asked to write to "Lady D.," Charborough Park, Wareham. Some one should point out to this lady, says "Truth," that such a man as she wants, even if not eligible for the Army, ought to be employed in some more necessary and useful work than looking after a dog.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS ENTER BULGARIA.

SALONIKA REPORTS.

SURRENDER OF MONASTIR.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN GALICIA.

According to a Salonika message reports persist that the Russians have entered Bulgaria.

The Serbians evacuated Monastir on Thursday evening by order to avoid useless bloodshed and the Austro-Germans have entered the city and hoisted the Austrian flag.

The fall of Monastir is said to be evoking growing resentment in Greek circles.

An Athens telegram states that the Serbian northern and southern armies are safe. The Greek Government has given assurances that the Serbian troops from Monastir cannot be disarmed.

The Germans found the great Serbian copper mines at Bor valueless, having been flooded and stocks of copper removed.

In the interests of national defence, the military authorities have decided to commandeer all foreign craft in Rumanian ports.

Russian warships are cruising constantly off the Bessarabian coast and on that shore of the Danube.

In view of the powerful offensive which the Russians are preparing in Galicia, a large German force has been withdrawn from Bulgaria and Serbia. It is also stated that Bulgarians have been sent to Gallipoli instead of German reinforcements as promised.

General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Armies of France.

It is reported from Teheran that differences have arisen between the Turkish and German Ministers.

The Italian Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 405 votes to 48.

The American Government has requested the recall of the German attaches Boy-Ed and von Papen because of their objectionable activity.

The Dutch Premier has denied that any secret treaty exists between Germany and Holland.

PORTUGAL'S NATIONAL POLICY.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION.

LISBON, Dec. 3.

The new Government has met the Parliament and announced that it will abstain from party politics and follow purely a national policy and always give the assistance necessary for the victory of the Allies.

RUSSIANS ENTER BULGARIA.

PERSISTENT REPORTS IN SALONIKA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA.

NEWS FROM SALONIKA.

GREECE AND FALL OF MONASTIR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Dec. 4.

The Bulgarians started shelling the British left wing on the Strumnitza front but were soon silenced by British guns. This is the only activity on the Allied fronts.

Further British troops have disembarked.

The fall of Monastir is evoking growing resentment in Greek circles.

Reports persist that the Russians have entered Bulgaria.

BESSARABIAN COAST.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS CONSTANTLY CRUISING.

ZURICH, Dec. 3.

According to a Bucharest telegram, Russian warships are cruising constantly off the Bessarabian coast and on that shore of the Danube.

Six thousand Austro-German troops have assembled at Rustchuk where a Zeppelin has arrived.

SERBIAN ARMIES SAFE.

GREECE'S ASSURANCE FOR SAFETY OF MONASTIR ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 4.

An Athens telegram states that the Serbian northern and southern armies are safe.

The men from Monastir will doubtless join the Anglo-French Army.

The Greek Government has given assurances that these Serbian troops cannot be disarmed.

M. Pashics states that the Serbians will reform in Albania and Montenegro.

CANNONADE IN MACEDONIA.

ENEMY RECONNAISSANCES ARRESTED

PARIS, Dec. 5.

A communiqué says:—

Numerous enemy reconnaissances on the Cerna front of the Eastern Army on Friday were arrested by our artillery. There was cannonade east of Strumnitza and on the British front.

MOSLEM RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS IN CYPRUS.

TWO DELEGATES TO ADMINISTER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

An Order in Council has been gazetted providing that the High Commissioner of Cyprus shall appoint two delegates, one of whom shall be a Musulman resident, to superintend the administration of the property of mosques, cemeteries, Musulman schools and other religious establishments in Cyprus.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FOOD AGREEMENT.

AUSTRIA TO TAP THE BALKANS ONLY

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.

Germany has stopped all cattle from Denmark and Scandinavia from going to Austria. It is surmised that this action is the result of an Austro-German agreement that Austria shall now take her supplies from the Balkans, leaving Germany the sole right of provisioning elsewhere.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 4th December, says:—

Practically no doubt Monastir has fallen. The situation in Greece and in the remnant Serbisian Macedonia occupied by the Allied force is still obscure. Diplomatic negotiations between the Allies and the Greek Government regarding the Allied forces in Greek territory continue.

KITANO MARU REFLOATED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Japanese steamer Kitano Maru, Yokohama for London, is ashore near Margate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Kitano Maru has been refloated.

SERBIANS EVACUATE MONASTIR.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS ENTER.

AUSTRIAN FLAG HOISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Dec. 3.

It is learned from a reliable source that Austrians and Germans have entered Monastir and hoisted the Austrian flag.

It is expected that Bulgarians will not enter till at least a day has passed.

MONASTIR EVACUATED BY ORDER.

NOT UNDER BULGARIAN PRESSURE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Reuter telegraphs from Salonika that the Serbians evacuated Monastir on Thursday evening by order and not under pressure from the Bulgarians.

ONLY ENEMY OFFICERS ENTER MONASTIR.

ATHENS, Dec. 4.

It is officially announced that no enemy troops have entered Monastir, only German Austrian and Bulgarian officers.

BULGARIANS ENTER MONASTIR.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Athens says that the Bulgarians entered Monastir on the afternoon of the 2nd.

TO AVOID USELESS BLOODSHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London December 1:—The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent states that the Serbians, in order to avoid useless bloodshed did not defend Monastir, but surrendered the town to the Bulgarians on November 29.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE.

OUTPOSTS REACH GREEK FRONTIER.

SALONIKA, Dec. 2.

Continually advancing outposts of Bulgarians have reached the Greek frontier south-east of Monastir, but Serbian reinforcements from the north are within measurable distance of the town.

FIGHT OF UNPARALLELED FIERCENESS.

HEAVY ODDS AGAINST THE SERBIANS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Salonika says that wounded Serbian officers from Monastir state that on November 25th and 26th in the direction of Prilep and Dalenci the Bulgarians and Serbians fought for forty hours with unparalleled fierceness.

Despite their numerical superiority, the Bulgarians were forced to retreat towards Prilep, but the next day they resumed the offensive and drove back the Serbians to Karassom.

Four thousand Serbians held up 25,000 Bulgarians and another body of 3,000 thousand Serbs opposed 10,000 of the enemy south of Monastir.

COPPER MINES AT BOR VALUELESS.

FLOODED BY THE SERBIANS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

The Germans found the great Serbian copper mines at Bor valueless. They were furious when they observed all the machinery, furnaces and workshops blown up and the mines completely flooded. The Serbians carried off all copper stocks and movable machinery.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE AT SKUTARI

LONDON, Dec. 4.

News has reached London that Admiral Troubridge, who commanded the British gunners in Belgrade, has reached Skutari.

STEAMER NARENGO REFLOATED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Steamer Narengo has been refloated and proceeded to Hull.

RUMANIA'S PRECAUTION

IN INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

FOREIGN CRAFT COMMANDEERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BUKHAREST, Dec. 4.

It is officially announced that in the interests of national defence the military authorities have commandeered all foreign craft in Rumanian ports.

RUMANIA AND AUSTRIA.

TALK OF AN ULTIMATUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London Dec. 1st.—The "Tribune's" Bukarest correspondent says it is reported that Rumania will send an ultimatum to Austria when the Allies have half a million men in the Balkans.

FEAR OF BULGARS DESERTIN WHOLESALE.

The "Morning Post's" Bukarest correspondent says that Rustchuk is preparing to accommodate 50,000 Teuton troops. The Bulgarian commanders are fearing that the Bulgars will desert wholesale at the sight of the Russians. There was considerable disorder at the opening of the Rumanian Parliament, the opposition interrupting the King's speech crying "down with the Germans" "lead us to Transylvania."

ADVANCE INTO SERBIA.

DIFFICULTIES ATTACHED TO THE CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cable:—

London December, 3rd.—A correspondent in Salonika representing the majority of London papers likens the position of the Allies troops holding the crest beyond the Greek frontier to peas in a bottle neck, there being a single railway leading from Greece into Serbia.

The advancing army will be dependent on horse and mule transport via narrow gorges which cannot be widened. Evidently to reach the Vienna-Constantinople railway in sufficient strength to drive back the enemy in the worst season of the year is slow business.

The correspondent, however, appears confident of the truth of the reports that the Russians are about to operate from the north. He opines that the operations with Russia would be a complete strategical justification of our acceptance of all difficulties, geographical, climatic and political, wherewith our Balkan expedition is confronted.

These reports are strengthened by statements from different sources that the Teuton troops in Serbia are being deflected eastward to deal with the Russian advance and others are proceeding to Roumania's northern front.

On the other hand there are mines on the Danube whereof Roumania warned foreign representatives and said they would be placed where they would equally impede Bulgarian and Russian use of the river.

GERMAN HELP BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

CONSIDERABLE UNEASINESS AMONGST BULGARIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Picneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London, Dec. 3rd:—The "Times" Balkan correspondent states that the Roumanian Government has opened all stations in the Hungarian frontier. It is expected that the stocks of cereals there accumulated will be cleared out within a week.

A Greek who has arrived at Salonika from Constantinople tells the correspondent first quoted that the Belgrade-Nish railway is restorable in five weeks, while the Bulgars are pleased at the occupation of Macedonia, considerable uneasiness exists.

The German help is much below expectation and the price of victory exceeded the 10,000 casualties originally estimated.

Most rigid martial law prevails. Official communiqués are the only news available. The wounded are not allowed to see relatives. German influence is clearly omnipotent.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BILLIARD PLAYER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The death of the billiard player Lovejoy, the inventor of the ancier cannon, is announced.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN GALICIA.

POWERFUL OFFENSIVE IN PREPARATION.

REDISTRIBUTION OF ENEMY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

It is reported that in view of the powerful offensive which the Russians are preparing in Galicia a large German force has been withdrawn from Bulgaria and Serbia and sent to the south-eastern front.

It is also stated that several Bulgarian battalions, instead of promised German reinforcements, have been sent to Gallipoli.

FIGHTING ON THE STYR.

ENEMY FLEE IN DISORDER.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.

It is officially announced in a communiqué that artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Semki on the left bank of the Styr. The enemy fled in disorder.

PURSUIT OF TURKS ON THE CAUCASUS

PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.

On the Caucasian front we pursued the Turks retreating on Varkumis and approached Bitlis. The mountains are heavily covered with snow.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

ALLIES PREFER TO DOUBLE THEIR FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The "Statesman's" correspondent cables:—The "Matin" reproduces a striking article from the "Lokal Anzeiger" a Berlin paper, usually officially inspired which says:—"Although the Reichastag must be satisfied with the military situation, unhappily we are not very confident as to the future in view of the number of our enemies."

"Our Government are ready at all times to make peace, but our enemies prefer to double their forces in order to conquer Germany and they refuse to confer with our emissaries in neutral countries."

Commenting upon the significance of these admissions the "Matin" remarks—"It is an open secret that Prince Bulow, Prince Mecklenburg and probably Herr Solf, the Colonial Secretary, have unsuccessfully attempted to open peace negotiations with the Allies."

GERMAN FEELERS FOR PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cable:—"Various German newspapers are once more beginning to publish feelers in the direction of peace.

GERMAN POWER RAPIDLY WANING.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Waterford said he had an instinct strong upon him that the German power was rapidly waning.

BRITAIN'S NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

REACHED AN ADVANCED STAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Admiralty has intimated to a number of shipbuilding companies that they may complete ordinary mercantile tonnage which has been left unfinished.

This is regarded as an indication that the programme of new warship construction has reached an advanced stage.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT

INSPECTED BY QUEEN MARY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Queen Mary on behalf of the King inspected the South African contingent at Bopdon Camp who go to the front next week. Her Majesty was greatly pleased with their fine appearance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CONFERENCE AT CALAIS.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour and military and naval advisers conferred at Calais to-day with M. Briand, M. Gallieni and M. Lacaze. They returned to England this evening.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

GERMAN BATTERIES SILENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The communiqué says artillery actions continued.

The small post which the Germans surprised south of Lombaetzyde was recaptured.

Mine and grenade fighting occurred on almost the entire front.

The French silenced German batteries bombarding Thann.

FEATURELESS COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The communiqué is featureless except for recording the fact that French troops successfully exploded a mine in Vauquois.

A downpour is interfering with artillery.

ACTIVE MINING IN ARGONNE.

A HEAVY GUN DESTROYED.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

A communiqué says:

A continuance of bad weather hampered operations. There has been an intermittent cannonade at various points on the front. Some patrol encounters occurred in Artois and there was active mining in Argonne. Our artillery destroyed a heavy gun east of St. Mihiel.

NATIONAL ARMIES OF FRANCE.

GENERAL JOFFRE IN SUPREME COMMAND.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

General Joffre has been appointed Commander in Chief of the National Armies of France. This includes the Balkans and indeed all the French forces, except those under the Colonial Office.

TRENCH WARFARE ON FRENCH FRONT.

EXPERT COMMANDER SUGGESTED.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

It is suggested in some quarters that now that General Joffre has supreme command of the National Armies the direct responsibility on the French front be entrusted to a new prominent personality who is an expert on trench warfare.

ENEMY SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The British steamer Langton Hall has been sunk. Part of the crew have been landed.

The Colenso was sunk in the morning of November 30th apparently by the same submarine as torpedoed the Malinche and Tanis. Ten minutes were given to abandon the ship.

The crew of thirty-two reached Malta on Thursday in nine boats.

MALTA, Dec. 3.

It was an Austrian submarine that sank the Colenso and Malinche.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The British steamers Clan Macleod and Middleton have been sunk.

Nineteen of the crew of the latter have been landed at Malta.

The remaining four were killd.

The remainder of the crew of the Langton Hall have been landed at Malta.

IRISH TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

LORD KITCHENER AND MR. REDMOND

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Speaking at Waterford Mr. Redmond said that Lord Kitchener said to him at the beginning of the war that if Mr. Redmond could guarantee five thousand men from Ireland he would say 'Thank you'; if twelve thousand "I am deeply obliged." Ireland has raised a hundred thousand.

TURKISH AND GERMAN MINISTERS.

DIFFERENCES AT TEHERAN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.

It is reported from Teheran that differences have occurred between the Turkish and German Ministers, the former complaining that he is being made the tool of Germany.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

NO SECRET TREATY EXISTS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

The Premier denied the existance of a secret treaty between Germany and Holland.

GERMAN ATTACHES IN UNITED STATES.

RECALL DEMANDED,

OBJECTIONABLE ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

It is officially announced that the State Department has requested the recall of the German attaches Boy-Ed and Von Papen because "of their objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters."

"PERSONA NON GRATA."

CAPT. BOY-ED AT A DISCOUNT IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache, is a *persona non grata* as the result of his connection with the conspirators of the Hamburg Amerika line, four of whose officials were yesterday convicted of conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws by supplying German warships.

CORDIAL PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The jury's verdict in the Hamburg-Amerika case left the Government no alternative but to notify Berlin that Boy-Ed and von Papen were *personae non gratae*.

Boy-Ed admitted having had connection with the financing operations which the jury found illegal.

Government's action is cordially received by newspapers.

SENTENCES OF CONSPIRATORS

HAMBURG-AMERIKA COMPANY FINED ONE DOLLAR.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The three Hamburg-Amerika officials convicted of conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws by supplying German warships have been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. The fourth has been sentenced to a year.

The Hamburg-Amerika company has been fined one dollar.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is announced that the Hamburg-Amerika defendants will appeal to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

TWO MORE WARRANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Robert Capelle, the Nord deutsche Lloyd agent, and of Baron Brencken, a German cavalry captain. Both cases are believed to be connected with the fitting of supply ships for German warships.

FAMOUS RACING STUD

A GIFT TO THE CROWN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Government has accepted the offer of Colonel Hall Walker to present his famous racing stud, including the well-known stallions White Eagle and Royal Realm free to the nation, on condition that Government purchased the site at the Government's valuation.

The stud is estimated at two-hundred-thousand sterling in value at ante-war prices, but Captain Greer, senior steward of the Jockey Club, values it at ninety-thousand in present slump conditions.

The acceptance means that the Government initiates State horsebreeding as conducted for many years in France, Russia, Germany and Austria.

The stud would otherwise have been sold to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is announced that the Government is purchasing Colonel Hall Walker's properties in Kildare and Wiltshire and will use them in connection with the maintenance of a proper stock of Army horses in the United Kingdom.

TREND OF SILVER MARKET.

NOT LIKELY TO BE MUCH SETBACK.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market says that the reaction is mainly due to profit-taking by Indian bazaars. There is also a lull in the continental demand.

There seems little reason to anticipate much setback, for supplies are likely to be restricted, as Mexico is not yet a seller of consequence.

The approach of the Chinese New Year is usually a stiffening factor and continental coinage demand is bound to revive at any moment.

Apparently there is still considerable shortage of British silver coin.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

CONFIDENCE IN FINAL VICTORY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Dec. 5.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 405 votes to 48.

The vote followed a debate on Baron Sonnino's recent statement of policy and a speech by Signor Salandra who said that the Government was fully aware of the gravity of the international situation but its confidence in final victory was in no way shaken. The turn of events had only served to convince the Government all the more of the necessity and justice of the war, without which the interests, dignity and honour of Italy would have been irremediably impaired. He was glad to note from personal observation that this conviction was shared by all classes of people who were ready for all sacrifices to carry on the war.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

ITALY'S UNDERTAKING.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Reuter learns that Italy's undertaking not to make separate peace was signed in London on November 30th.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

ROME, Dec. 5.

A official statement says: A fierce enemy onslaught on the Mrzli redoubt preceded by terrific artillery preparation resulted in the enemy's entering the Italian lines, whence they were driven out.

A hand-to-hand and very bloody encounter ensued. The enemy fled leaving 500 dead and 131 prisoners.

ITALIAN PROGRESS NEAR TOLMINO.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED BY ALPINISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Some slackening of fighting on the Italian front is recorded in Austrian and Italian communiqués but Italian attacks have not ceased. They have made progress near Tolmino and also in the Ledrovo Valley where detachments of Alpinists, according to the Rome communiqué, descended a precipice by ropes and surprised and routed the Austrians occupying their position.

Fighting has been especially fierce on the Oslavia Heights near Gorozia where Italian attacks have proceeded without interruption for nine days and nights despite an icy bora which has been sweeping the bleak rocky heights at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It is described as being more terrible than the heaviest snowstorm and the men are forced to lie down to avoid being blown over the rocks. Serious accidents owing to the strength of the wind are numerous.

CANADIAN FINANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to increase, the War Loan of fifty million dollars to a hundred million dollars. A hundred and six million dollars have been subscribed.

Fifty million will be used to raise and equip the Canadian forces as originally intended and fifty million will be employed in establishing credit for the Imperial Treasury for the purchase of munitions and giving relief to the exchange situaton.

CANADIAN OVERSEES FORCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Samuel Hughes states that the total enlistment in the Canadian Overseas Forces is 190,000 of whom 115,000 have gone overseas. It is expected that the authorised total of 250,000 will be reached shortly.

GENERAL SIR H. L. SMITH-DORREIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien had an audience of the King.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Sir Pertab Singh has left for India.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea will move a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to make recommendations for further development of local self-government in Bengal.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH AND RUSSIAN SUBJECTS.

SIR E. GREYS EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the Commons Sir Edwin Cornwall asked when the Foreign Office first heard of the possibility of trouble in Southern Persia, whether Persian reinforcements were sent to Hamadan in October to protect the Russians and British and whether similar steps had been taken at Shiraz?

Sir Edward Grey replied that it was not till this Spring that we received direct evidence that elements of disorder in Southern Persia were being organised and encouraged by German agents in defiance of the Persian Government.

The only regular Persian force available at the time for restoration of order in the provinces, apart from gendarmerie, was a Cossacks brigade at Teheran numbering 2,500 men. A detachment of these was sent to Hamadan in October.

The Persian Government was unable to spare detachments for some more remote provincial centres. There was no force that could be sent to Shiraz.

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

NO QUESTION OF SWEDEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In a written reply to Sir John Rees, who asked under what leaders the Persian gendarmerie at Shiraz were acting, Lord Robert Cecil says that he has not received further information as to the details except that the Persian Government has recalled the foreign instructor who commanded the gendarmerie at Fars.

There can be no question of the Swedish Government's being responsible for the conduct of the gendarmes. The more correct description of the officers would be, Persian gendarmerie instructors of Swedish nationality.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The Karachi Congress Committee at a meeting held on Friday evening elected 38 delegates for the Indian National Congress, including the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vissindas, the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb, Mr. Ayub Khan of Las Bela. Mr. Gullamalli Chagla, Mr. Hassaram Vishindas, Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji and Lokamal Chellaram. The delegates will meet on the 14th instant to discuss the question of the Home Rule League.

MR. PANTULU AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, Joint Secretary, Indian National Congress, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday morning from Bankipore. He had a long discussion on Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Indian Association on important Congress topics with some of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following casualties are announced: –

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. R. Le Blanc Smith, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Keith, Gordons.

Lieutenant G. C. Pratt, Artillery

Second-Lieutenant V. E. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Captain G. B. Davies, Essex.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieutenant J. R. Spensley, Medicals.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain W. D. Johnson, East Kents.

Second-Lieutenant H. Gamble, South Lancashires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant D. G. Hazard, Shropshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. D. Purdie, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant N. M. Vibart, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant W. S. Bosanquet, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieutenant L. A. Connolly, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Dewhurst, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant L. Vickers, Seaforths.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain N. A. Johnson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant J. T. Glen, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. A. Douglas, Londons.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE.

ANOTHER IMPRESSION.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

providing them with such good seats. Moreover, a large number of *children*, of poor parentage, from the age of 5 to 15 years, majority of them half-naked, had the good fortune to find seats along with their fathers or relations. Also, small *shopkeepers, panvalas, bhayas, nawkers*, and what not, had honoured the meeting by their presence. And last but not least, Constables, Jamadars, Police in uniforms and without uniforms, and C.I.D. men, were gracing the meeting with their presence. The striking feature of the meeting was that the police sepoys were made to stand at a space of 10 yards from each other, in the audience. However, in short, Sir, such was the character and the composition of the August meeting which assembled last night to consider the advisibility of the holding of the Session of the All-India Moslem League this Christmas in this City and presided over by the venerable Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani. This meeting was indeed representative (in whatever sense you may take it) as the Chairman said over which he was honoured to preside. As usual, the Chairman in his opening speech said that he had never seen a greater assembly of such a representative character and never more honoured to preside over it. Well, before such a remarkable audience (which as you see was composed almost entirely of illiterates) with all the solemnity the occasion required, the first resolution was put, which ran:—"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay respectfully puts on record its strong disapproval of the decision of the Council of All-India Moslem League to hold its Session this Christmas in this City against wishes of the overwhelming majority etc.etc.etc." Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, the mover of the resolution, spoke in its favour, a lot and harangued his political discourse to an audience chiefly composed of men, as one of the supporters of the resolution conscientiously or unconscientiously let fall " who did not, in the first instance, know what is Moslem League." However, it was curious to learn that Mr. Raffiudin's political harangue though, of course, devoid of "any tolerable appearance of argument" but misrepresenting in facts, was quite lost upon his hearers. Then he began advising about the unwisdom of disuniting the Moslems, forgetting, of course, the proverb "physician heal thyself." However, he was always applauded by his friends, Mr. Mitha, of course, always commencing. The fun of it was that the audience apart from the few promoters of the meeting, never took up the applause from which it is evident, sir, how far the audience followed and understood the speakers. So to say the two resolutions were carried by the promoters of the meeting alone.

But, sir, it was very *amusing* to collect the views and the impressions of the audience after the meeting was over. On inquiry a very large number of them declared that God alone knows what was going on in the meeting, and why they had assembled there. Some said that they had come to see a *tamasha* but were disappointed. Others declared that they had come solely to receive a *tumbler* of *sharbat* and a piece of *sweetmeat*, thinking that there was a religious *waize*. Not a few thought that the meeting was for the collection of War Relief Fund. The *budmashes* were disappointed, for they had come in the hope of picking the pockets of some rich persons. There were others who surmised that it was a recruiting meeting. The *funniest* of all was, that some of the more intelligent of the audience were under the impression gathered from the speeches, that the meeting was called *in favour* of holding the League's Session this year in this city and that a resolution to that effect was adopted and carried! Indeed, sir, such a mass of ignorants was never assembled before. You are, sir, quite correct in stamping it as a meeting of no importance. You can see, sir, Mr. Mitha and Mr. Raffiudin's overwhelming majority— of course of the men in the street,—in such a horrible mass of ignorance. All that we can say is, that the *educated Bombay Moslems* had entered there dignified and emphatic *protest* against the aims and objects of the last night's meeting by conspicuously remaining *aloof and absent en masse* from it. We hope, sir, the Council of All-India Moslem League will take a note of this and will receive the resolution adopted last night at its proper worth and value.

One word more and we have done. Sir, in spite of the professed loyalty or perhaps overloyalty, as is evidenced from their pet argument "not to embarrass the Government," against the holding of League's Session during the war, the resolution of loyalty was conspicuously absent from Mr. Mitha's last night's meeting. It is a pity that those who were responsible to organise such a *splendid* public meeting, should have thought it convenient to omit to pass a resolution of their unswerving loyalty to his Majesty's Government and to forget to pray for the success of British arms and for the health of his Majesty. We hope, sir, that the officials and the police authorities will take a due note of this.—Yours etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, Dec. 5, 1915.

EXPORT OF TEA TO DENMARK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A newspaper correspondent points out that while Denmark's annual consumption of tea is a million pounds in weight, in November two and a quarter million pounds were exported to that country from the United Kingdom. He says it is known that German troops are receiving tea as ration.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The death is reported of Mr. P. H. Ball, merchant of Cawnpore, at the General Hospital, Colombo, while en route for England.

Mr. W. E. Dominy of Singla Tea Estate, Darjeeling, died on Friday evening after a few hours from injuries received by his pony falling over a khud (pit).

The Government of India are ascertaining the number of Public Works Department subordinates in Sind willing to volunteer for field service or other war service.

During the week ending Friday, the 2nd instant, the total mortality at Surat was 117, including 52 deaths from plague. There were 62 new plague cases during the week.

The death took place suddenly yesterday of Mr. A. J. Almond, Superintendent of the Kolar District Board, formerly well known as a Gujarat cotton broker and late of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Rowland Hill, Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices, Bangalore met with a serious accident on Sunday night while motor cycling from the Club round a sharp corner into Promenade Road. He ran into a dead wall and was badly injured in the head and was found unconscious.

The Sessions Judge of Birbhum has disposed of the case in which one Purna Chunder Dutt was charged with fatally wounding a pleader of Suri in a running train near Sainthia station. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

The Allahabad Committee of the Indian Science Congress has decided to transfer the place of meeting fixed for early next year from Allahabad to Lucknow as Sir Jamse Meston found it impossible to be at Allahabad on the dates fixed but has consented to open the Congress at Lucknow.

It is reported that combs and oil as used by the Sikh troops are in urgent demand in large quantities and that the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association will be very grateful for contributions of both combs and oil for despatch to the front as early as possible. The comb is the orinary pattern as used by the Sikhs with a sharpened outer edge for cutting.

A few months ago the Municipality of Surat sent a scheme of horse-tramways to the District Collector for the sanction of the Bombay Government. Mr. Hudson, the Collector, condemned this scheme with remarks that while other cities were doing away with horse-tramways it was very strange that the Surat Municipality wanted to introduce it. Mr. Hudson asked the Municipality to introduce electric tramways or motor tramways. Upon this a special committee appointed for the purpose has resolved to postpone this scheme till the introduction of electric light in the city.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nabob of Tonk has arrived in Bombay and is residing in a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha has paid Rs. 1,500 to the Gokhale Memorial Fund.

Prince Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar arrived in Calcutta on Friday on leave from the front in France.

The Governor of Madras is expected to visit Pondicherry in April next.

H. E. the Governor of Ceylon left on Saturday for England.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab returned to Lahore on Saturday morning from his tour in Multan, Muzafargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Jhang districts.

The Hon. J. B. Freeman-Thomas, Lady H. Brassey, Miss E. Brand, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh of Kapurthala, Sirdar Bahadur Jawahur Singh and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chamier, were among those who arrived here yesterday from Europe by the English mail steamer Arabia.

The Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Herchandrai Vishindas, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga.

H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga paid a visit to the D. A. V. College, Lahore, on Saturday and expressed pleasure at the progress made by the institution.

Dr. Glover, Senior Classical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, is now on a visit to Lahore and will deliver a series of lectures at the local Y.M.C.A.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association will give a garden party to his Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th instant at the Chiefs' College.

Dr. Hira Lal of Lahore has wired to the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Bhatia conference, his acceptance of the presidentship of the ensuing session at Bombay.

The services of the Hon. Mr. Mayheu, officiating Director Public Instruction, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government from the date of relief. Mr. E. G. G. Kilroe, Assistant Director, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Director during the absence of Mr. Mayheu or until further orders.

Col. D. St. J. Grant, I.M.S., has been appointed Assistant Director Medical Services, 6th (Poona) Divisional area.

The Consul-General of Japan has been instructed to tender to H. E. the Viceroy the thanks of H. M. the Emperor of Japan for the Coronation congratulations.

KAIKHALI DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The Barisal Special Tribunal concluded the hearing of the Kaikhali dacoity case in which three Mahomedans were charged with dacoity and murder. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 12th April last the accused with about thirty men raided the house of one Kalu of the village Kaikhali and were opposed by the owner. The dacoits severely assaulted Kalu and other inmates and after setting fire dragged out the dead bodies of Kalu's wife and three young daughters.

Judgment was reserved.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT LAHORE.

BANK AGENT MURDERED,

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A GARDEN

NO CLUE TO PERPETRATORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

A shocking discovery was made to-day in the Lawrence Gardens, Lahore. When some coolies were working there under the direction of Mr. Mustoe, the Superintendent of the garden the dead body of Mr. Priestley, the Lahore Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla was found on the grass beneath a tree some 50 or 60 yards from the main entrance to the gardens near the Lawrence Hall. It was at once evident that a most foul and brutal murder had been committed. The throat of the unfortunate gentleman had been cut and there were wounds on the body. There were also signs that a very severe struggle had taken place. The wounds would appear to have been inflicted by some kind of dagger. A half-smoked cigar lay about two paces from the body and Mr. Priestley's bicycle was found uninjured some paces away. Whatever might have been the motive of the crime and this is a point about which the police have been unable to frame a theory, it would seem that robbery was not intended as considerable number of rupees and other articles of value were found on the body. From indications from the scene of struggle and from the fact that Mr. Priestley was a distinctly muscular man, it would seem probable that more than one person were concerned in the crime but at present there is no clue of any kind to the perpetrators. Mr. Priestley was in the habit of riding a bicycle for exercise both before and after dinner and it appears that he left the Bank house about 9 p.m. on Friday night and did not return. Mr. Priestley had been connected with the Alliance Bank for many years and he was well known as an enthusiastic collector of antiquities.

Deep sympathy is felt for Miss Priestley, sister of the deceased.

ANOTHER GREAT SCANDAL.

DANGERS OF MOON: ACTION DEMANDED.

Under the above heading "Punch" publishes an amusing skit on the style of "The Globe," the paper which was recently suppressed. "C. P.," it may be mentioned, are the initials of Mr. Charles Palmer, the editor of "The Globe."

"The Globe" has ever been in the foremost rank of vigilant critics of affairs. "The Globe's" motto, taken from the immortal works of Charles Dickens—himself, in his attacks on the Circumlocution Office and the methods of the Court of Chancery, no mean forerunner of "C. P." —is, to quote Mr. Weller, "Ain't nobody going to be wopped for this here?" and "The Globe" intends to be true to it, come what may.

In pursuance of our policy of watchfulness we are forced to-day to protest with all the eloquence and fervour left over from our great Reprisals Meeting at Croydon against the appalling and perilous folly on the part of the Admiralty—or is it the Home Office? but certainly one or other of these mutually elusive criminals—of allowing the moon to be seen from the Eastern Counties. Nothing could be more calculated to upset our nerves than this singularly obsolete although intrusive planet. *For by some curious chance it rides over the City exactly like a Zeppelin.* Think of the feelings of a citizen who, suddenly looking up, sees above his head what at the first blush is nothing but a highly illuminated airship, obviously filled with bombs. How can such a man go about his business with a rightly balanced mind? How can he carry out the delicate tasks demanded of him and all of us if the War is to end in our favour? He is deranged, unbalanced, and everyone must suffer.

We wish to bring no Government down, but we say with conviction that if the moon is not eclipsed the Cabinet will be, and justly too. For several days every month the moon is not visible. What "The Globe" demands to know, and insists upon learning, is this: *If the moon can be hidden for part of the time, why cannot it be hidden for all the time?* The matter is of tremendous importance strategically, because so clever are our enemies that very shortly they will be sending to England a Zeppelin so like the moon that we shall make no effort to stop it; and then where will London be? We call upon Mr. Balfour to act immediately; or, if it is not Mr. Balfour, then Sir John Simon.

The moon must be extinguished. Surely the task presents no real difficulties. Placed in the hands of Mr. Grahame White, who spoke so nobly at Croydon, although no one outside "The Globe" has been permitted to read his remarks, the thing could be done. The fleet of aircraft could be so disposed that they formed a sufficient screen between London and this dangerous luminary. We shall return to the subject again unless something is done. Never will we rest until the Admiralty—or the Home Office—has done its duty.

C. P.

P.S.—We are aware that the moon is alleged to keep Zeppelins away, but we have started this scandal and can allow no argument to stop us.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS

HIS ADMIRALTY WORK.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

LORD FISHER'S SILENCE AT WAR COUNCIL.

ORIGIN OF ANTWERP EXPEDITION.

The following is the text of Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, when defending himself against criticisms of his administration whilst he was First Lord of the Admiralty. He dealt in detail against charges formulated against him in respect to von Spee's squadron, the loss of the three Cressys, the Antwerp Expedition, and the attack on the Dardanelles.

Mr. Churchill, who was received with cheers on rising from the first seat above the gangway just behind the Treasury bench, said: My letter to the Prime Minister gives fully and truthfully the reasons which have led me to ask for release from his Majesty's Government, and I do not need to add anything, so far as I am concerned, to it this afternoon. But I think it important to point out that those reasons do not apply to any other member of the Cabinet. No other Minister who does not hold a laborious office and is not on the War Council has been so closely connected as I have with the conduct of the war in its first ten months. Secondly, I alone have open to me an alternative form of service, with which I am perfectly content. (Hear, hear.)

Neither does the fact that I do not take my place on the front Opposition bench imply any criticism of those who do. (Laughter.) In particular, I earnestly hope that the right hon. gentleman the member for Dublin University (Sir E. Carson) will find it possible to be in constant attendance in the House. It is a high public interest that someone with complete secret information of the whole position as it is to-day and someone sincerely devoted to the public cause and altogether independent to the Government should be available. (Hear, hear.) That bench (the front Opposition bench) is the right hon. gentleman's war station, and I hope he will continue to occupy it, for the good of the House, for the good of the country, and for the good of the Government. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE DESTRUCTION OF VON SPEE'S SQUADRON.

I have had great doubts as to whether I should trouble the House at all this afternoon, but I feel that I ought not to leave this country without dealing to some extent, and as far as the public interests permit, with certain episodes and incidents in Admiralty war direction which occurred during my tenure of office. These have been the subject of much comment in the country, and I have lain under serious reproach in regard to them. (Hear, hear.) The incidents are, first, the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron in the series of operations which included the actions of Coronel and the Falkland Islands; secondly, the loss of the Bacchante cruisers; thirdly, the attempt to relieve Antwerp; and, fourthly, the initiation of the naval attack on the Dardanelles.

With the first two points I can deal very shortly. It is for the First Lord of the Admiralty to decide when the story of Coronel and the Falkland Islands should be told. I see no reason why it should not be told now. (Hear, hear.) More than a year has passed. The seas have been swept clean of the enemy's flag for more than six months. The entire naval situation has altered, and I cannot conceive of any military or naval reason which should prevent the story being told. (Hear, hear.) If it were thought undesirable to lay papers, containing paraphrases of the authentic telegrams, I would suggest to my right hon. friend (Mr. Balfour) that a full account should be prepared from the authentic documents by some good naval writer, Mr. Julian Corbett or somebody like him, with the Admiralty's authority.

It would then be shown that the political and of the Admiralty was in full agreement with his expert naval advisers, then Prince Louis of Battenberg and Admiral Jellicoe. It would be shown that the Admiralty dispositions were probably the best that could have been made in all the circumstances, and I think this could be proved without detracting from the gallant devotion of Admiral Cradock. It would also be a fine story of blue-water operations, which, owing to our preparedness and strength, we have had only too few in the course of the present war. (Cheers.) My directions and comments have been at the time, and all my business at the Admiralty was conducted in writing. My right hon. friend has my full authority to quote or publish any minute of mine on this subject which may be considered relevant or of interest. More than that I cannot say. It would be impossible to give any idea of these operations without maps and charts and an intrusion on the time of the House which I certainly could not think of making. I leave the matter entirely in the hands of my right hon. friend.

THE LOSS OF THE THREE CRUISERS.

With regard to the three Bacchante cruisers I must be more definite. The charge has been made publicly and repeatedly that I overruled the naval authorities in keeping these cruisers out against their advice, and that the disaster was due personally to me. That is not true. (Cheers.) I take general responsibility for everything that was done or not done, but it is not that invidious responsibility which falls upon a Minister who incompetently overrules his professional advisers.

It is for the First Lord to determine what should and should not be published. So far as I am concerned, I make no objection to everything being published, but I do not press for it, as the papers might do injury to officers who are serving and to others. I do not see that I can do more than that. Let it be fairly understood that I am not the cause of any withholding of papers from publication. It is not in my interest that they are withheld, though, on the other hand, I do not wish to press for any publication which the naval authorities consider, I will not say not in the public interest, but is not convenient to the smooth and orderly working of Admiralty administration.

THE ANTWERP EXPEDITION.

PROJECTED BY LORD KITCHENER AND FRANCE.

I now come to Antwerp. Here, again, I hope, to be brief. The project of sending a relief army to the aid of Antwerp did not originate with me. It originated with Lord Kitchener and the French Government. I was not concerned or consulted in the arrangements until they had advanced a long way, and until large bodies of troops were actually moving or under orders to move.

On the night of October 2 at midnight I was summoned to a conference at Lord Kitchener's house, at which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the First Sea Lord, and others were present. I then learned what to some extent I knew from the telegrams—first, that plans for sending a relieving army to the aid of Antwerp were already far advanced and were concerted between Lord Kitchener and the French Government; that they had not yet reached a point when definite offers and promises could be made to the Belgian Government; and that, meanwhile, that afternoon the Belgian Government had telegraphed their decision to evacuate the city with the field army and to withdraw from the forts and practically to abandon the defence.

We were all extremely distressed at this. It seemed that at the moment when aid was available everything was going to be thrown away for the sake of three or four days' continued resistance. In these circumstances I offered—and I do not regret it a bit—to proceed to Antwerp at once, to tell the Belgian Government what was being done, to ascertain the situation on the spot, and to see in what way the defence could be prolonged until either a relieving force could arrive or the impossibility of sending a relieving force could be established. My colleagues accepted this offer on my part, and I crossed the Channel at once.

Next day, having consulted with the Belgian Government and with the British staff officers who were in Antwerp watching the progress of the operations, I made a telegraphic proposal. I had to be extremely careful not to say anything on behalf of the British Government which would encourage the Belgians to resist in the hope of getting help which we could not afterwards make good. The proposal which I made may be briefly stated. It is all set out in telegrams, and some day it will be made public.

It was as follows:—The Belgians were to continue the resistance to the utmost limit of their power. The British and French Governments were to say within three days definitely whether they could sent a relieving force or not, and what the dimensions of the force would be. In the event of their not being able to send a relieving force the British Government were in any case to send to Ghent and to other points on the line of retreat British troops sufficient to ensure a safe retirement for the Belgian field army, so that the Belgian field army would not be compromised through continuing resistance on the Antwerp fortress line, and incidentally we were to aid and encourage the defence of Antwerp by sending naval guns, naval brigades, and any of the minor measures which were likely to enable the defenders to hold out for the necessary number of days. This proposal I made subject to confirmation by both sides. Nothing was settled until both Governments accepted. The proposal was accepted by both Governments. I was informed by telegraph that a relieving army would be sent, and its dimensions and composition were sent to me for communication to the Belgians, and I was told to do everything possible to maintain the defence meanwhile.

EFFECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

This I did without regard to consequences in any direction. (Cheers.) I am not going to describe the military events which are well known, but I think it is a great mistake to regard Lord Kitchener's effort to relieve Antwerp, in which I played a subsidiary but important part, as an event which led only to misfortune. (Cheers.) I believe that military history will hold that the consequences conduced extremely to the advantage of the Allies in the west. The great battle which began on the Aisne was spreading day by day more and more towards the sea, and everything was in flux. Sir John French's army was going into line and was beginning the operation of the battle of Armentieres, which developed into the great battle of Ypres. Everything was in flux.

The prolongation of the resistance at Antwerp, even by two or three days, was detaining great German forces in the vicinity of those forts. The sudden and audacious arrival of fresh British divisions and a British cavalry division at Ghent and elsewhere baffled the cautious German Staff and led them to apprehend that a large army was arriving from the sea. At any rate, their advance proceeded in a very halting manner, although opposed by weak forces. I believe it will be demonstrated in history, and certainly it is the opinion of many highly competent military officers at the present time, that the whole of the enterprise, the moving of these British troops and the French troops who were in association with them, although it did not save Antwerp, had the effect of causing the first battle to be fought on the line of the Yser instead of fifteen, twenty, or even thirty miles further south. (Cheers.) If that be so, the losses which were incurred by our naval division, luckily not very heavy in life, will certainly have been well expended in the general interest.

Of course it is true that these operations were begun too late. But that is not my fault. On the 6th September, nearly a month before, I drew the attention of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the dangerous situation which was devoloping at Antwerp, and the grave consequence to Admiralty interests which would be entailed in the loss of that fortress.

I suggested that a Territorial division sould be sent to stimulate the defence, and I made other proposals, of which I will say that the difficulty of adopting them was certainly not less than the need of adopting them. But no action was taken upon that, and the situation of October 2 supervened, as I have described.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

That is all I wish to say on this point, except in regard to the Naval Brigade. The decision to send the Naval Brigade was actually taken over here by the Government at my desire. I had no authority from Antwerp where I was, but the quality of these brigades was known only to me, and if there is any blame for putting troops of that character into a business of this kind that blame falls upon me and on me alone. Let us see whether there was any blame. The situation was desperate and the need bitter. I knew that Lord Kitchener would not send a Territorial division. **I knew it would be, wrong to lock up a Regular** division in a mere fortress line, and these were the only men who were available. They were at Deal, and a few hours' march brought them to Dover, where the transports were lying. They were the only ones that could get there in time.

It is quite true the Naval Division was only made up out of what the navy could spare and leave behind after the mobilisation took place. They had good non-commissioned officers and a sprinkling of trained professional officers. They had rifles and plenty of ammunition. They had been together for a couple of months or six weeks. They had acquitted themselves elsewhere on terms which would not do any discredit to the finest troops of the Regular army. They were undoubtedly unfit to manoeuvre in the field. That is not what they were for. They were going to go into the trenches alongside exhausted Belgian troops and townsfolk who had received far less training than they had, and who were far less well equipped. Therefore, under all the circumstances, they were, I may mention, in exactly the same position as the division of Fusiliers Maritimes were who were sent by the French at the same time, and who fought in the most gallant manner in all those operations. (Cheers.) Therefore I say that, there being nothing else in view, I was justified in proposing to the Government to use those troops, in spite of their want of training. Of course, all those matters can only be judged fairly in relation to the great emergency in which we stood. That is all I say about Antwerp.

THE DARDANELLES.

"ELABORATELY CONSIDERED."

I now come to the Dardanelles. What am I going to prove, or to try to prove, about the Dardanelles? I am not going to try to prove that we forced the Dardanelles. No amount of argument, however excellent, would do that. Nor am I going to try to prove that the plan we adopted was the best plan which could have been adopted. No amount of argument will do that. Nor, least of all, am I going to try to prove that my responsibility is not a great one. I am concerned to make it clear to the House, and not only to the House but to the navy, that this enterprise was profoundly, maturely, and elaborately considered, that there was a great volume of expert opinion behind it, that it was framed entirely by expert and technical minds, and that in no circumstances could it be regarded as having been undertaken with carelessness or levity. That I am concerned to prove. It is right for me to do so. It is also right in the general interest.

In the month of December last the political situation in the south-east was stagnant and torpid, and the immense currents of opinion which were then favourable to the Allied cause flowed sluggishly or even ebbed. In Italy our negotiations made little progress. At the same time the Russian Government asked the Foreign Office whether some action against Turkey in the Mediterranean was not possible to relieve the pressure in the Caucasus.

In consequence of those communications from the Foreign Office and the War Office, I began to direct the attention of the First Sea Lord and other naval advisers to the possibilities of action in Turkish waters. The Dardanelles stood out as incomparably the most decisive operation that was open. Of course from the beginning we all recognised that a joint naval and military operation by surprise was the best way of attacking the Dardanelles. As early as November 3, over a year ago, we obtained from the War Office their appreciation of the number of troops necessary to seize the Gallipoli Peninsula by a joint amphibious "coup de main." On November 30 I sent a minute to my noble friend Lord Kitchener offering to *congregate* transports for 40,000 men, that is to say, for the first echelon of an army, for the purpose in Egypt on the chance of them being wanted, as I could see that the situation was developing in the direction of an attack in the Eastern Mediterranean on the Turkish Empire.

We were informed that no army was available, and, further, in the early discussion which took place among us and also at the War Council it was clearly the prevailing opinion that even were they available they should not be used for attacking the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the other hand, the need for action in the Eastern Mediterranean was constantly pressed upon us from many quarters.

THE ADMIRAL'S OPINION.

As a result of all these representations and discussions I telegraphed on January 3 to Admiral Carden, who was our admiral blockading the Dardanelles, and who had been there since the Turkish declaration of war, and I put to him this specific question. Of course, these are not the actual words. It is a paraphrase—Do you consider the forcing of the Dardanelles on ships alone a practicable operation? The Admiral replied to the effect that the Dardanelles could not be rushed, but could be reduced by a regular and sustained naval bombardment. I put the same question simultaneously to Sir Henry Jackson, the present First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and I received from him an almost similar answer.

The coincidence of opinion between those two officials, both of the highest attainments and so differently circumstanced—one man on the spot and the other one the expert at the Admiralty, who was studying the eastern theatre on the War Staff—the coincidence of opinion between those two made a profound impression on my mind.

I am very well accustomed to weigh expert evidence, and most of the important dicisions which have been taken in the last three or four years at the Admiralty have been taken by me on a divergence of expert evidence. I have had different recommendations made on great matters like the 15-inch, our oil ships, and the size of the Arethusa cruisers, and the decision with regard to them has really had to fall upon the political chief. And I have no doubt that sometimes my right hon. friend who succeeded me at the Admiralty has had similar experiences. But this coincidence of opinion struck me as very remarkable.

ADMIRAL CARDEN'S PLAN.

Admiral Carden was then asked to formulate his plan and to state his requirements. He did so in full detail in his telegram to me of 11th January. We were in a position to meet those requirements. The victory at the Falkland Islands had cleared the German flag from the seas, and liberated a large reserve of naval force. The strength, actual and relative, in home waters was undergoing that steady increase which has been in progress ever since the beginning of the war, and the action of the Dogger Bank on January 14—Admiral Beatty's action—had shown that ship for ship, man for man, and gun for gun we had the clear advantage. That being so, we were in a position to meet the very large requirements Admiral Carden put forward. His plan was then examined by the Admiralty War Staff, and Sir Henry Jackson expressed his full concurrence in it, and advised in writing the attack on the outer forts being made as early as possible.

Lord Fisher, of course, knew everything that was passing. He never advised—never expressed any opinion against this specific operation, or, indeed, against the operation at all at this stage. He was very much impressed with the proposal of the Admiralty War Staff to add the Queen Elizabeth to the bombarding fleet. We had seen—and it was fresh in everybody's mind—great fortresses reputed to be the strongest in Europe collapsing fort by fort from five or ten shells from 15in. howitzers. Here was the Queen Elizabeth with eight 15in. guns on the broadside.

LORD FISHER'S OWN SCHEME.

Lord Fisher was also strongly in favour of action in Turkish waters, and wrote to me repeatedly on the subject, and especially of joint operations of the fleet and the army at the Dardanelles. His scheme involved the co-operation of Powers which were neutral and of an army which was not available, but they all led up to the actual point of forcing the Dardanelles with old ships of the Majestic and Canopus classes. Sir A. Wilson was in favour of attacking the outer forts, but he felt that future progress must depend on the amount of Turkish resistance.

I state all these points not in order to shield myself from responsibility, but to show the House of Commons that the business of the Admiralty had been properly conducted. (Hear, hear.) After these preliminary discussions I brought Admiral Carden's plans before the War Council on January 13. This meeting was attended by the principal members of the Cabinet, by various high military officers, by the First Sea Lord, and by Sir A. Wilson.

The War Council was immensely impressed with the political advantages of the plan if it could be carried out, and they pressed the Admiralty to find a way to carry it out. No one spoke against the method proposed. No expert indicated any dissent.

The War Office have always assumed in their staff papers that the decision to make a purely naval attack upon the Dardanelles dated from the meeting of the War Council on January 13. I do not so interpret it. I consider that the decision was that the Admiralty should go on perfecting its plans and making its preparations without being committed finally to action, and this is what we did. The whole plan of Admiral Carden was searchingly re-examined by the Admiralty War Staff and the various gunnery experts whom we had at our disposal—the highest and the best in the world,—and the general consensus of opinion was established in its favour.

On January 25 Lord Fisher sent me a memorandum on naval policy. This memorandum did not question the feasibility of the particular operation which was being studied, but it deprecated reducing our margin in home waters, or using fighting ships for bombarding purposes except in conjunction with military operations. It was a memorandum directed not only against the Dardanelles operations, but against others which were being strongly pressed forward at the time. I sent this memorandum to the Prime Minister. In that respect my view has been vindicated by events, because the new Board of Admiralty sent all the ships which were then under consideration to the Eastern Mediterranean and a great many more, and, so far from any misadventure occurring in home waters, it is well known our position was becoming increasingly safe.

At no time did I receive from Lord Fisher any note expressing an adverse opinion. Early in the morning of January 28 I had an interview with Lord Fisher in the presence of the Prime Minister, and we discussed the whole situation. At this interview my recollection is that Lord Fisher agreed and consented to the purely naval attack upon the Dardanelles being made.

The whole matter came up for final decision at the War Council held later in the day, at which Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson were present, and as the result of a long discussion, in which no adverse opinion was expressed, the operation was definitely sanctioned. Meanwhile the staff had completed their work on Admiral Carden's plan, and had drawn up the necessary orders. The project was also laid before the French Minister of Marine and examined by the French General Staff, who were impressed with the plan. More ships than Admiral Carden asked for were concentrated, and the attack on the outer forts began.

EFFECT IN THE BALKANS.

The first stage of the attack was successful beyond our hopes. Up to the time when this happened we had always kept in view the possibility that if this operation, which necessarily depended for its success upon a number of incalculable factors, did not result as we hoped and obstacles were encountered which were unforeseen we should convert it into a demonstration, and turn our attention to other parts of the Mediterranean. The success we achieved at the outer forts produced an electrical effect throughout the Balkans, and its repercussion was evident from the first moment. Within a week the Greek people took a decision which led to the first retirement of M. Venizelos from office, and within a fortnight the Turks were forced to move back to Adrianople and develop their defences against the Bulgarians. The movements in Italy were also most marked. Panic was created in Constantinople, and all thought that the operation was progressing in the most favourable manner, more favourably than we expected. Though we recognised there were difficulties, there was no desire to go back or ride off on an alternate operation. The eyes of the whole world were riveted on the Dardanelles.

Meanwhile, however, in the early days of March the progress of the naval operations became slower, and on the prospect of success a shadow began to pass. At the end of the first week in March the difficulties of sweeping up the mine-fields increased, and although great success was attended in silencing the forts, they were not able to inflict decisive permanent damage. The mobile armaments of the enemy began to develop, and became increasingly annoying. It was therefore decided that a gradual advance should be replaced by more vigorous measures, and Admiral Carden was invited to press hard for a decision and not to be deterred by inevitable loss.

LORD FISHER'S AUTHORITY IN WRITING.

The Admiralty telegrams gave to the officer on the spot, and were intended to give him, the feeling that whatever he felt inclined to do he could do with the certainty of being supported in the direction of vigorous measures. These Admiralty telegrams were the result of close consultation between the First Sea Lord and myself, and, like every other order of importance, they bore the written authority of the First Sea Lord. (Cheers.) I wish to make that point quite clear. There is no important act of policy, no scheme of fleet distribution, or of movements of ships or plans of war which were acted on during my term of office with which the First Sea Lord had not concurred in writing. (Renewed cheers.) The Admiral on the spot expressed himself as in entire agreement with the spirit of the Admiralty telegrams, and he announced his intention to attack on the lines agreed upon, with which he said he was in exact accord. March 17 was the date fixed for the attack. On the 16th Admiral Carden was struck down by illness, and on the advice of the First Sea Lord I appointed Admiral de Roebeck, the second in command, to succeed him.

I thought it advisable to find out on the eve of this difficult attack whether the new Admiral shared the opinion of his predecessor, and I therefore sent him a telegram to the following effect: "In entrusting to you with greatest confidence the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, I presume you are in full accordance with the Admiralty telegrams addressed to Admiral Carden, and that you consider, after separate and independent judgment, that immediate operations are wise and practical. If not, do not hesitate to say so. If so, execute them without delay and without further reference on the first favourable opportunity." (Cheers.) Admiral de Roebeck was in full agreement.

I should like to point out that the total British casualties in this formidable adventure scarcely exceeded 100, but we lost two old boats of a class of which we had about 30, and which, if they had not been employed at the Dardanelles, would have been rusting uselessly in our southern ports. Therefore I do not think in making this attack, of which so much was expected and the result of which, if successful, would have been so far-reaching, that we risked or lost any vital stake.

Meanwhile time had been passing. The army which earlier in the year we were told would not be available was gradually assembled, and Sir Ian Hamilton arrived with his forces. The Admiralty, after the attack on the 18th, determined to renew it at the first opportunity, and I telegraphed accordingly, but after consultation with the General it was decided to substitute for a purely naval operation a joint naval and military attack. I regretted it at the time, and I endeavoured to persuade the First Sea Lord to send a telegram ordering the resumption of the naval attack, but we could not reach an agreement. In view of the consensus of opinon of the naval and military authorities on the spot I submitted to the alternative but I submitted to it with great anxiety.

Every day the danger of German submarines arriving became greater. The probability of a military attack on Serbia seemed to draw nearer every day, and I knew the Turks were drawing reinforcements from all parts of the Empire. I can assure the House that the month which apparently had to be consumed between the cessation of the naval attack on the 18th and the commencement of the military attack on April 23 was one of the least pleasant I have ever spent in my life. I have gone through all this story in detail in order to show the House that the naval attack on the Dardanelles was a naval plan, made by the naval authorities on the spot, approved by naval experts at the Admiralty, assented to by the First Sea Lord, and executed by Admirals who from the first believed in the operations. I am bound, not only in justice to myself, but in justice to the fleet, who require to know that the orders sent to them from the Admiralty are those which always carry the highest professional authority—I am bound to make that clear. I will not have it said that this is a civilian plan foisted by a political amateur upon reluctant officers and experts. (Cheers.)

FIRST SEA LORD SHOULD HAVE SPOKEN OUT.

Now, sir, I am not going to embark upon any reproaches this afternoon, but I must say that I did not receive from the First Sea Lord either the clear guidance before the event or the firm support after it I was entitled to expect. (Hear, hear.) If he did not approve of the operation, he should have spoken out at the War Council. (Cheers.) War is a hard and brutal job, and there is no place in it for misgivings and reserves. Nobody ever launched an attack without misgivings beforehand. You ought to have misgivings beforehand. But when the moment of action has come the hour of misgiving has passed. Then it is not possible to go backward from the course which has been adopted. In war a man must answer aye or no to the great questions which are put, and by the decision he must abide. If the First Sea Lord did not approve of the operations, if he believed they were unlikely to take the course that was expected of them, if he thought they would lead to undue losses, his duty was to refuse consent. (Hear, hear.) No one could have prevailed against such refusal. The operations would never have been begun. Then was the time for resignation. (Cheers.) He did not take that course. He hoped, as I did, as the French Admiralty did, as the War Council did, that a speedy success would result. Had it resulted, I think he would have had some of the credit. (Hear, hear.)

On the other hand, sir, I wish to say—I am sorry to trespass on the House—(cheers.)—I wish to say that I do not at all regret having insisted on Lord Fisher's return, in the face of great opposition, to the Admiralty in November, 1914. Sir, no man has ever been able to put more purpose into the design of a ship than Lord Fisher. (Cheers.) At the beginning of this war megalomania was the only form of sanity. (Laughter.) Sir, Prince Louis and I had ordered large war programmes on the outbreak of war which perhaps from some points of view might have been considered sufficient for the moment, but Lord Fisher came along with a new wave of impulse and enthusiasm, and we were able to produce vast schemes of ship construction of every kind with new designs and a mass of old designs. Hardly a day passed without his bringing new projects, which I was delighted to encourage, and, in the absence of Treasury control, was able to finance. (Laughter.) And if my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty to-day feels himself, as he does, week after week borne upon an ever-swelling tide of delivery of craft of all kinds best suited for the purposes of this war, it is a consequence of Lord Fisher's return to the Admiralty. (Cheers.) I am quite prepared to console myself with that for any differences which arose at a later stage.

For the naval operations, subject to what I have said, I take the fullest personal responsibility. I did not make the plans—not a line, not a word, not a syllable. They were produced by naval and expert brains. But I approved the plans. I adopted the plans. I was satisfied that in all the circumstances that were known to me—military, economic, diplomatic,—it was a plan that ought to be tried. After weighing and sifting all the expert evidence, and with the knowledge I had of all the officers concerned, the personal knowledge I had of them, I recommended it to the Prime Minister and to the War Council in the presence of all my principal naval advisers, believing, as did everyone there, for I carried them with me, that with all the resources at my disposal it would succeed. I recommended it to the French Government, not as a certainty, but as a legitimate war gamble, with stakes which we could afford to lose for a prize of inestimable value, a prize which, in the opinion of the highest experts, there was a fair and reasonable chance of our winning, a prize which at that time could be won by no other means. It was accepted by all concerned on that basis. I accept the fullest responsibility. I require no shield, I do not desire to reduce or divide my burden in the slightest degree. (Hear, hear.)

The military operations at the time at which they were embarked upon and the methods by which they were executed and the number of troops estimated to be required—for these things I take no respon-

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

A writer in the December number of the "Modern Review" gives the following comparative analysis of the appointments held by Indians and Europeans in the Public Services of the Imperial as well as Provincial Governments in India, as given in the Combined Civil List for India published by the Pioneer Press of Allahabad. The latest issue of the List is corrected up to 1st July 1915:—

It is described as a "List of the Civil Services and Higher European Services under the Goverament of India." By the Proclamation of Queen-Empress Victoria, confirmed by her son and her grandson, Indians are entitled to hold all and any government posts. By law they are not debarred from any, nor are any offices or services reserved by any statute for Europeans. Therefore, legally no service can be styled "European"; and the Pioneer Press should not describe any as such. The combined civil list, if we are not mistaken, is not an official publication. But it may be one subsidized by Government in which case the use of the expression "Higher European Services" ought to be discontinued. The true facts may be ascertained by asking a question in the Viceroy's Council.

Not to speak of the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. Frontier Province, Ajmir-Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who are all Europeans, no divisional commissioner in India is an Indian. The highest executive office filled by Indians is that of a district magistrate.

In the personal staff of the governor-general there are 11 Europeans and 2 Indians, the latter being only Indian Aides-de-Camp. In his Council, there are among ordinary members 7 Europeans and 1 Indian.

In the Government of India Secretariat, in the foreign and political department, there are 17 Europeans and 1 Indian (being the Indian attache); in the home department, 9 Europeans and 3 Indians (all three being superintendents); in the finance department, 9 Europeans and 6 Indians (one being an assistant secretary, one on special duty, and 4 superintendents); in the military finance department all 12 are Europeans; in the public works department all 14 are Europeans; in the department of education, 8 Europeans and 2 Indians (1 an assistant secretary and 1 a superintendent); in the legislative department, 4 Europeans and 2 Indians (one legal assistant and 1 a superintendent); in the department of commerce and industry 7 Europeans and 3 Indians (all three superintendents); and in the army department, 13 Europeans and 1 Indian (a superintendent). In all the departments of the Imperial secretariat there is no Indian who is a secretary.

In the Government of India railway department Railway Board, there are 20 Europeans and 3 Indians (all 3 superintendents). In the office of Accountant-General, railways, all the 10 officers are Europeans.

In the personal staff of the Governor of Bengal, there are 14 Europeans and 2 Indians (one an officiating Indian aide-de-camp and 1 honorary Indian aide-de-camp). Among members of the executive council 2 are Europeans and 1 Indian. In the Bengal secretariat, there are 19 Europeans and 6 Indians (1 officiating secretary, 1 temporary under-secretary, 1 officiating assistant secretary, 1 under-secretary, 1 temporary registrar, 1 registrar).

In the personal staff of the Governor of Bombay, there are 9 Europeans and 3 Indians (2 honorary aides-de-camp and 1 Indian aide-de-camp.) Among members of the Executive Council 3 are Europeans (1 on deputation and temporary) and 1 Indian (temporary). In the secretariat there are 16 Europeans and 5 Indians (all 5 assistant secretaries).

In the personal staff of the Governor of Madras, there are 7 Europeans and 2 Indians (Indian aide-de-camp and honorary Indian aide-de-camp). Two members of the executive council are Europeans and 1 Indian. In the secretariat 15 are Europeans and 5 Indians (1 secretary, 1 under-secretary, and 3 registrars).

The one officer who constitutes the personal staff of the Chief Commissioner of Assam is a European. In the secretariat, there are 10 Europeans and 1 Indian (a secretary).

The personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa consists of 4 Europeans and 2 Indians (honorary Indian aide-de-camp and honorary aide-de-camp). The executive council is formed of 2 Europeans and 1 Indian. The secretariat contains 14 Europeans and 2 Indians (1 registrar and 1 officiating).

The Burma Lieutenant-Governor's personal staff consists of 4 Europeans and 2 Indians (Indian aides-de-camp). The secretariat contains 19 Europeans and 1 Indian (a registrar).

The personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is a European. The secretariat consists of 12 Europeans and 2 Indians (1 an officiating assistant secretary and 1 the oriental translator).

In the N.-W. Frontier Province Chief Commissioner's personal staff there is one European and one Indian. In the secretariat there are 8 Europeans and 3 Indians (1 assistant financial secretary, 1 personal assistant to Commissioner and one Mir Munshi.)

The personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab consists of 3 Europeans and 3 Indians (all three honorary aides-de-camp). In the secretariat 27 officers are Europeans and 1 Indian (Munshi.)

In the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, there are 5 Europeans and 2 Indians (both honorary aides-de-camp). In the secretariat all the 15 officers are Europeans.

In the police department of Delhi, 4 are Europeans and 1 Indian (deputy superintendent, C.I.D.); in the medical department 2 Europeans and 1 Indian assistant surgeons; in the public works department, 25 Europeans and 8 Indians; miscellaneous 3 Europeans and 1 Indian (officiating district inspector of schools.)

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In Bengal there are 178 I. C. S. officers, of whom 165 are Europeans and 13 Indians There is no statutory civilian. In Bombay there are 185 I.C.S. officers, of whom 173 are Europeans and 12 Indians. There is one Indian statutory civilian. In Madras there are 176 I.C.S. officers 165 of them being Europeans and 11 Indians. There is one Indian statutory civilian. In Assam there are 43 covenanted civilians, all Europeans. There are besides 8 military officers in the commission all of course being Europeans. In Bihar and Orissa there are 116 I.C.S. officers, 111 Europeans and 5 Indians. There is one Indian statutory civilian. In Burma there are 125 I.C.S. officers, of whom 123 are europeans and 2 Indians. The Central Provinces contain 97 covenanted civilians, 93 of whom are Europeans and 4 Indians. There is one Indian statutory civilian. Besides there are 8 military and other officers in the commission, of whom 6 are Europeans and 2 Indians. In the North-West Frontier Province there 33 officers, all of whom are Europeans. Of these 17 are military men, 12 I.C.S. men and 4 do not seem to belong to any service. But in the Panjab Gradation List we find that 15 I.C.S. men are serving in the N. W. Frontier Province. We do not know how this discrepancy can be accounted for. In the Panjab out of 150 covenanted civilians, 145 are Europeans and 5 Indians. There are three Indian statutory civilians. There are besides 23 military and other officers in the commission and 5 special assistant commissioners all of whom are Europeans. Two hundred and thirty-nine covenanted civil servants serve in the United Provinces, of whom 227 are Europeans and 12 Indians There are two Indian statutory civilians.

The table given below shows the total number of I.C.S. officers in the different provinces and the number of Europeans and Indians among them.

Province.	Total I.C.S.	Europeans.	Indians.
Bengal	178	165	13
Bombay	185	173	12
Madras	176	165	11
Assam	43	43	0
Bihar and Orissa	116	111	5
Burma	125	123	2
Central Provinces	97	93	4
Punjab	150	145	5
N.-W.-F. Province	15	15	0
United Provinces	239	227	12
Total	1324	1260	64

Only 4.8 per cent. of covenanted civilians are Indians.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE HOLDING POSTS ORDINARILY RESERVED FOR THE I.C.S.

In Bengal there are 12 Indians, in Madras 8 Indians and 1 European or Anglo-Indian, in Bihar and Orissa 5 Indians, in Burma 4 Europeans and 2 Indians (Burmese), in the Central Provinces 4 Indians and 1 European, in the N.-W.-F. Province 2 Indians, in the Punjab 2 Europeans and 9 Indians, and in the United Provinces 12 Indians who belong to the Provincial Service but who hold posts "ordinarily reserved for the civil service of India." In this field, too, there has been European encroachment in some provinces.

Under the Government of India Foreign Department there are employed in Ajmer-Merwara 4 Europeans and 2 Indians (1 extra assistant commissioner and 1 officiating judicial assistant commissioner), in Baluchistan 20 Europeans, in Baroda 3 Europeans, in Central India 14 Europeans, in Gilgit 3 Europeans, in Hyderabad 4 Europeans, in Kashmir 6 Europeans, in Khorasand Sistan 4 Europeans, in Mysore 5 Europeans, in Nepal 2 Europeans, in the Persian Gulf 9 Europeans, and in Rajputana 14 Europeans.

Three Europeans and 1 Indian hold miscellaneous appointments under the political department.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department there are 9 Europeans and 6 Indians.

IMPERIAL FOREST DEPARTMENT.

All the three officers of this department are Europeans.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Five Europeans and 2 Indians are employed in this department, the latter holding the posts of systematic assistant.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

This department has now become a close preserve for Europeans, all the 18 officers being Europeans.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

All the 13 officers are Europeans.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

There are 13 Europeans and 1 Indian in this department, the latter being a supernumerary agricultural chemist.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

In this department all the eight officers are Europeans.

IMPERIAL CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

All the three officers are Europeans.

IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Nine Europeans and three Indians are employed under this department.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

Ten Europeans and 3 Indians find employment here.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Both the permanent Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the officer officiating for him are Europeans. Out of the 9 other directing officers of the Post office 6 are Europeans and 3 Indians. In Telegraphs, engineering all the 9 officers are Europeans; and in traffic all the three are Europeans. In the office of the accountant-general, post office and telegraphs, 4 officers are Europeans and 6 Indians. In Telegraph stores and workshops 5 are Europeans and 1 Indian. In the Railawy Mail Service 5 are Europeans and 3 Indians, all the three being personal assistants.

POSTAL CIRCLES.

In the postal circles of the different provinces there are 56 European officers and 10 Indian, none of the latter being a postmaster-general.

TELEGRAPH CIRCLES (ENGINEERING).

In these circles there are 76 European officers and 12 Indian officers.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Bengal Department there are 7 Europeans and 2 Indians, in Bombay 11 Europeans, in Madras 10 Europeans and 2 Indians, in Assam 4 Europeans, in Bihar and Orissa 7 Europeans and 2 Indians, in Burma 5 Europeans, in the Central Provinces 9 Europeans, in N.-W.-F. Province 1 European, in the Panjab 6 Europeans and 1 Indian and in the United Provinces 10 Europeans and 2 Indians. These Provincial departments are or ought to be meant for the benefit of agriculturists, who in India are for the most part illiterate peasants. But here, too, those who preponderate are Europeans, who are not famous for a knowledge of Indian vernaculars, literary or colloquial.

FOREST DEPARTMENTS.

In the forest departments of the different provinces of India there are 226 European and 2 Indian officers: In Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces, Punjab and the United Provinces, the Indian element is entirely absent. In Bombay there is one Indian deputy conservator of forests and in Madras 1 district forest officer, both being Parsis.

EXCISE, SALT, CUSTOMS, OPIUM.

In the Bengal excise, salt, customs and opium departments, there are 33 Europeans and five Indians; in the customs there being 28 Europeans and 1 solitary Bengali, a cashier.

In the Bombay customs, salt, opium, and Abkari departments there are 37 Europeans and 6 Indians.

In the Madras excise, salt, custom there are 28 Europeans and 2 Indians.

In the Assam excise there are two Europeans and two Indians.

In the Bihar and Orissa excise and salt departments there are 4 Europeans and 13 Indians.

In the Burma excise, customs and opium there are 35 Europeans and 2 Indians.

In the Central Provinces and the N.-W.-F. Provinces, there are 4 Europeans each.

In the Punjab salt department there are 8 Europeans.

The United Provinces excise, salt and opium departments entertain the services of 24 European officers and 1 Indian.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

In the Bengal, Madras, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces Survey of India departments, there are 9, 7, 5, 2 and 2 European officers respectively, but no Indians. In the Punab there are 17 European and 2 Indian officers.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Finance Department employs 57 Europeans and 12 Indians.

The Bengal Finance Department has 4 European and 8 Indian officers. Bombay has 8 and 5, Madras 6 and 7, Assam 4 and 1, Bihar and Orissa 5 and 1, Burma 9 and 4, the Central Provinces 4 and 3, N.-W.-F. Province 1 and 0, Punjab 10 and 3, and the United Provinces 6 and 7 European and Indian officers respectively.

HIGH COURTS, ETC.

The Calcutta High Court has 14 European and 7 Indian judges; Bombay has 5 European and 2 Indian judges; and Madras has six and six' Europeans and Indians respectively; in every case including those on furlough, privilege leave or deputation, and officiating or temporary. Among Indian judges, in Bengal is a temporary additional judge, and in Madras I is on furlongh, 1 on deputation, 1 is afficiating and two are officiating tempirary (additional) judges.

In the Assam judicial deparment there are 3 European judges and 1 Indian. In the Burma Chief Court all the six judges are European. In the Central Provinces all the 5 judicial Commissioners are Europeans. The single Judicial Commissioner in the N.-W. Frontier Province is a European. In the Punjab Chief Court there are six European and 2 Indian judges (one of the latter being officiating). In the Allahabad High Court there are 2 Indian and 5 European judges, one of the latter being on combined leave. In the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judicial Commissioner and the first additional Judicial Commissioner are Europeans, the second is an Indian.

JAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Among the jail departments, in Bengal all the 10 officers are European, in Bombay 4 are European and 1 Indian, in Madras all the 11 are European, in Assam 6 are European and 2 Indian, in Bihar and Orissa 4 are European and 1 Indian, in Burma 10 are European, in the North-West Frontier Province the single officer is a European, in the Punjab all the 8 are European, and in the United Provinces all the 11 are European.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTS.

In the nine provincial registration departments there are 8 European and 3 Indian officers.

POLICE.

In the Bengal Police, 101 officers are European and 2 Indian. The Bombay Police are staffed by 74 European officers and 1 Indian. In Madras 75 are Europeans and 3 Indians. Assam has given all the 41 appointments to Europeans. Bihar and Orissa has given one appointment to a Bihari and 56 to Europeans. In Burma there are 123 European officers and 15 sons of the soil (the latter including deputy superintendents of police). The Central Provinces entertain the services of 57 European and 2 Indian officers. In the N.-W. F. Province all the 21 men are Europeans. In the Punjab Police 94 men are Europeans and 1 Indian. The United Provinces have given all the 112 posts to Europeans.

MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

In the six marine departments of Bengal Bombay, Madras, Assam and Burma there are 44 officers, all Europeans.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

These number 22, of whom only one is held by an Indian, who is acting vice-principal, Government College, Ajmer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the Bengal Department of Public Instruction 45 officers are European and 6 Indian; in Bombay 37 are European and 1 Indian; in Madras 32 are European and 2 Indian; in Assam 9 are European and 1 Indian (an assistant inspectress drawing Rs. 260 a month); in Bihar and Orissa 23 are Europeans and 1 Indian; in Burma 15 are Europeans and 5 Indians (1 inspector, 1 officiating inspector and 3 assistant inspectors); in the Central Provinces 24 are Europeans and 2 Indians; in the N.-W. F. Province 2 are Europeans and 1 Indian (drawing Rs. 170 per mensem); in the Punjab all the 28 and in the U. P. all the 34 are Europeans.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the ten provincial ecclesiastical departments there are 219 Europeans and 2 Indians.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the 10 provincial departments one finds the same preponderance of Europeans as in other departments. The figures for Europeans and Indians respectively are: in Bengal 42.1; in Bombay 57,7; in Madras 50,5; in Assam 11,2; in Bihar and Orissa 23,1; in Burma 56,1; in the Central Provinces 26,1; in the North-West Frontier 11,0; in the Punjab 44,3; and in the United Provinces 59,2.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the nine provincial political departments (the N.-W. F. has no separate department) there are 99 European officers and 5 Indian. Of the Indians 1 is a registrar of resident's court and small cause court judge drawing Rs. 290 per month, 2 subtreasury officers, 1 assistant superintendent, and one special agent, French settlement.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In the ten provincial public works departments the figures for European and Indian officers (including assistant engineers) are: in Bengal 44,18; in Bombay 71,30; in Madras 73,28; in Assam 22,2; in Bihar and Orissa 33,18; in Burma 105,5; in the Central Provinces 38,18; in the N.-W. F. 30,1; in the Punjab 279,49; and in the United Provinces 136,29.

In Thomason College, Roorkee, 18 professors, lecturers, instructors, &c., are Europeans. The only Indian professor (of physics), a Bengali, is on deputation to Field Service.

In the Central Research Institute at Kasauli 8 officers are Europeans, and 1 Indian.

In the Andaman Commission 23 officers are Europeans, and 3 Indians (drawing Rs. 330, 320 and 250 respectively).

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

The figures for miscellaneous appointments held by Europeans and Indians respectively are; under the Government of India 47,2; in Bengal 15,0; in Bombay 14,0; in Madras 15,0; in Assam 6,0; in Bihar and Orissa 8,0; in Burma 11,0; in the Central Provinces 9,1; in N.-W. F. 1,0; in the Panjab, 10,0; and in the United Provinces 28,0.

The figures given in this article are no doubt depressing. But they are also stimulating, as they ought to lead to redoubted efforts to gradually win all the appointments, which are our birthright. That Indians are practically excluded from the Indian Civil Service by the competitive examination being held only in London, is considered a grievance. That Indians are absolutely excluded from the police examination in London is another grievance. But a perusal of this article will show that there are numerous other departments where Indians are in a glaring minority, some from which they are practically absent and some where they are not at all to be found.

We do not take into account the commissioned ranks of the army from which Indians are excluded; nor the navy which is entirely closed to our countrymen.

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PONDICHERRY, Dec. 4.

On 20th November the Governor received a cablegram from the Minister of Colonies about the new project of National Loan and the treasurer of Government Treasury here has been entrusted to receive subscriptions to the loan at 5 per cent. issued at 88 francs. The Governor has invited the population to give the treasurer gold coins, either French or Foreign, in their possession in exchange for silver or bank notes. Subscriptions have been already amounting to more than 895,000 francs.

V. S. Martini, a private detective, was sentenced on Friday by Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating a Bengali chemist.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

(Continued from page 11.)

sibility except what is implied by my having remained a member of the Government, with joint Ministerial responsibility. That, of course, I accepted, and I accept it now, subject to my written recorded opinions expressed in every case before, and not after, the event. (Cheers.) Luckily there is no dispute about these. In the early days of March it became clear that military operations might be required, and that military support would be forthcoming. I sought in view of my experience in Antwerp, an interview with the Prime Minister, at which I asked Lord Kitchener directly whether it was understood that he assumed responsibility for the military operations, by which I meant, and said I meant, the measuring of the force required to achieve success, and to that he replied in the affirmative. I transferred the Naval Division on 12th March to the military command. My right hon. friend (the Prime Minister) told me the other day he recollected this interview vividly. Therefore it is not necessary for me as this time to enter upon the paths of the military movements.

"CUT OUR LOSSES."

But, sir, I must examine this question. I have shown how at the beginning of the naval attack we had kept open an alternative operation of an amphibious character, on which we could, at any rate, at any time, if necessary, ride off. But would it have been possible if the naval attack of 18th March had been broken off to sail away and cut the losses? Sir, a careful survey of the facts as we know them to-day shows that undoubtedly it would have been. (Hear, hear.) The naval attack finished on the evening of 18th March. The military attack did not begin till the 25th April. If in that period we had known what we now know of the course of the military operations, I cannot conceive that anyone would have hesitated to face the loss of prestige then involved in breaking off the attack upon the Dardanelles. (Hear, hear). I do not say that the naval operations, begun as they were, necessarily involved military operations begun as they were. That was a separate decision which did not rest with me or with the Admiralty. But I wish to make it quite clear that I was informed that the War Office authorities were willing to prosecute the enterprise by military means and I certainly did my best to induce them to do so and to support them in doing so.

There are, however, two observations which I wish to make of a general character upon the military operations. First, the essence of an attack upon the Gallipoli Peninsula was speed and vigour. We could reinforce from the sea more quickly than the Turks could by land, and we could therefore afford to renew our attacks until a decision was obtained. On the other hand, to go slow, to leave long intervals between the attacks, was to enable the Turks to draw reinforcements from their whole Empire, and to refresh and replace their troops again and again, and was a great danger. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, on the Gallipoli Peninsula our army has stood all the summer within a few miles of a decisive victory. There was no other point at any of the war fronts extending for hundreds of miles where an equal advance would have produced an equal or even comparable strategic result. Sir, it has been proved in this war that good troops properly supported by artillery can make a direct advance of two or three miles in the face of any defence. The advance for instance, which took Neuve Chapelle or Loos, or Souchez, if it had been made on the Gallipoli Peninsula it would have settled the fate of the Turkish army on the promontory, might have decided the whole operations and have determined the attitude of the Balkans, cut Germany to the heart, and saved Serbia.

CONSTANTINOPLE MUST BE TAKEN.

All through this year I have offered the same counsel to the Government—undertake no operation in the west which is more costly to you in life than to the enemy. In the east, take Constantinople, take it by ships if you can, or take it by soldiers if you must. Take it by whatever plan, military or naval, commends itself to your experts, but take it, and take it soon. (Cheers.) Sir, the situation is now entirely changed, and I am not called upon to offer any advice upon its aspects, but it seems to me that if there were any operations in the history of the world which, having been begun, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigour and fury, with a consistent flow of reinforcements, and a larger disregard of life, it was the operation so daringly and brilliantly begun by Sir Ian Hamilton in the immortal landings on the 25th of April.

That is all I have to say about the Dardanelles. I do not intend to be drawn into any controversy on this subject, whatever is said by way of reply. I leave all the papers, the documentary evidence which I have which justifies every word I have said, to my right hon. learned and gallant friend the Attorney General. (Laughter.) I do not leave them to him in his capacity as a Cabinet Minister, nor in his capacity as Attorney General. I leave them to him as an old friend to look after my interests in the matter, and I am quite sure by his conduct in such varied fields he will be found fully equal for the task of fulfilling these obligations.

LORD FISHER'S RESIGNATION.

Sir, I do not propose to occupy the House by discussing such matters as the resignation of Lord Fisher, which occurred on the 14th May; or the circumstances which preceded the Coalition Government, though no doubt they will afford a fine field for the croakers and the Creevys—(laughter)—of our time, but it has no bearing upon the military question upon which I have ventured to address the House. When Lord Fisher's resignation occurred I told the Prime Minister to consider me at his disposal if he required me. Next day, being acquainted with all the facts, he told me he wished me to continue. Sir Arthur Wilson undertook to be the First Sea Lord. The other members of the Board remained at their posts. The next day—Monday—great political events supervened, arising principally out of matters connected with the War Office and the attitude of important Ministers. The old Liberal Government passed away. The fact that I retained the confidence of the Prime Minister—although his decision had been on the merits that I should remain at the Admiralty—enabled me to comply with his request to join the new Government in the office which I have this morning resigned.

That is all I have to say to the House by way of personal explanation, and I am extremely grateful to hon. members for the patience and indulgence they have shown me.

But before I sit down I think it is necessary and right that I should say a word on the general situation. There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. (Hear, hear.) We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better; but that it will be better if we only endure and persevere I have no doubt whatever. (Hear, hear.) The old wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German line back over all the territory they have absorbed—(hear, hear)—nor to pierce it.

While the German lines extend far beyond their frontiers, while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjected provinces, while all the appearances of military success greet their arms, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second or third year of the war than if the Allied armies had entered Berlin in the first year. (Hear, hear.) Our well-established command of the seas and the rapid and enormous destruction of German manhood are factors on which we may confidently rely. (Hear, hear.) At the outset of the war the number of males capable of bearing arms in Germany compared with the number in this country was three to two. To-day our numbers are greatly superior if we use them, and at the end of the second year the original proportion will probably be reversed. We are becoming, therefore, a continually stronger Power actually and relatively so far as military manhood is concerned. We owe that circumstance of profound significance to the valiant sacrifices of the French and Russian people, who have so far borne the brunt of the struggle. (Cheers.)

We are the reserve of the Allied cause, and the time has come when that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale. (Hear, hear.) The campaign of 1915 has been governed mainly by a shortage of munitions. The campaign of 1916 should be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is therefore vital and a matter of honour and a sacred duty to increase and maintain the numbers of our armies in the field. In order to render this possible the best economic organisation and the most unsparing thrift must be applied at home.

It is no doubt disconcerting for us to observe that the Government of a State like Bulgaria is convinced on an impartial survey of the chances that victory will rest with the Central Powers. Some of these small States are hypnotised by German military pomp and precision. They see the glitter. They see the episode. But they do not see or realise the capacity of the ancient and mighty nations against whom Germany is warring to endure adversity, to put up with disappointments and mismanagements, to recreate and renew their strength, to toil on with boundless obstinacy and with boundless suffering to the achievement of the great cause for which men have ever fought. (Loud cheers.)

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(Continued on Column 6.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

MAKING A "75" SHELL.

WORK AT LE CREUSOT.

Messrs. Schneider and Company, the great Creusot ironmasters, have just held their annual meeting, when a dividend of 85 francs a share, to be paid in two instalments, was passed, and when Messrs. Henri Paul Schneider and Jean Schneider were elected joint managers.

Rightly, says the "Daily Mail," the French people are proud of the achievements of the Schneider manufactories which, scattered all over their country, acknowledge Le Creusot as capital. The founder, Joseph Eugene Schneider (1805-75), was of Alsatian origin and the firm's workshops between Le Havre and Toulon, or between Cherbourg and Bordeaux, embrace practically all branches of the engineering, artillery, and shipbuilding trades, which to-day, given over wholly to war work, produce munitions that vary from fuses to siege guns and from rifle bullets to battleships. Of an excellence of equipment in *personnel* and *matériel* they have set a memorable example to history, and during the last twelve months have become one of the most industrious and indispensable departments of that enormous war factory which is rapidly taking shape in France from rear to front.

The Schneider works at Le Creusot cover an area of over twenty-two square miles. One may see shell made there from 9in. to 59in. in length and of a calibre from 2in. to more than 22in. It is interesting to watch the evolution of a shell from an ingot of incandescent metal to painted and polished cylinder, ready at will to shed death, writes a "Daily Mail" correspondent who at the invitation of the French Government visited Le Creusot recently. The larger shells are generally forged and the smaller ones, including the famous 75mm., are either forged or cast. The latter method is faster, though the finished product is not so durable and suited for high explosive.

MAKING A SHELL.

In the first place, let it be remembered that time and much labour are necessary to produce a "soixante quinze." Thirty days at least must it pass in the different workshops to be forged, shaped, dipped and tempered, tooled, finished, and finally tested. The steel of which it is made is of several qualities, that generally used being *fer aciere*, a compound roughly in the proportion of ¼ steel and ¾ cast. But the steel is cast, hammered, and rolled into long bars of thickness corresponding to the calibre. These in turn are cut into pieces of required length. Then comes the moulding. The red-hot steel block cylinders are placed under hyraulic presses, and a rod presses down into each, forcing it, like the air pumped into a cycle tyre, to fill the hollow of the mould. It is done in a second, and the cylinder, now hollowed, is warmed at its open end, which in another press is next given its ogive form.

The shell has now to be turned and polished fitted with a copper band, and its mouth threaded to receive the explosive fuse. The latter, which is timed to produce the explosion, is a perfect model of clockwork without the mechanism, being regulated delicately and minutely and finished with mathematical precision to the 1,000th part of a millimetre. Mercury fulminate is used for the cap, which is fitted to the fuse and the fuse to the shell by women. There is still lacking the brass canister containing the propulsive charge which is to drive the steel shell on its errand, and with this the shell is complete.

HOW LONG IT TAKES.

By equally long and patient means the barrels of rifles and machine-guns are turned, shaped, and rifled. Another ingenious machine cuts a solid block of wood into the rough stock of a rifle. So with the other parts which are made in different "shops" and then finally assembled.

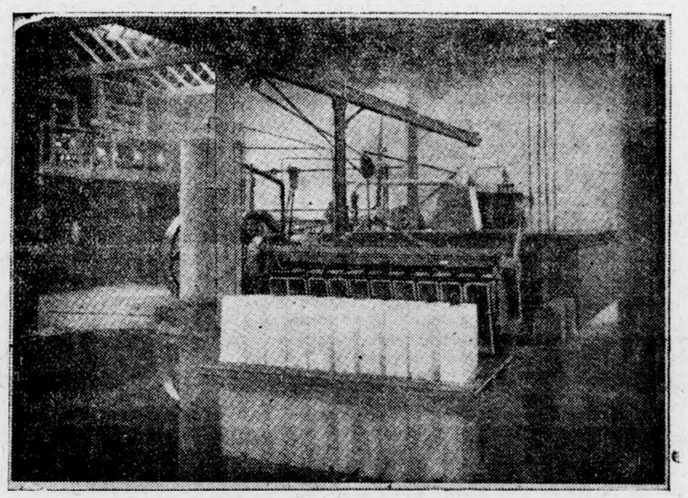
Obviously much of the work is highly skilled and technical, demanding workmen of no common order. Shell making is comparatively easy and almost any metal worker can adapt himself. For gun making, which involves deftness as well as extreme accuracy, a long apprenticeship is needed. Largely for this purpose in France the skilled mechanics who were mobilised a year ago have now returned to render help in the factories, and all without exception know the value and urgency of their efforts. Life in the trenches has taught at least a third of these mobilisable workmen the sovereign importance of shells and artillery.

It is again on this account rather than on the fact that the men are still soldiers and so amendable to military discipline that strikes, slackness, and other disaffections are unknown in industrial France. "The men would as soon think of striking as of suicide," remarked a managing director. "Popular opinion is very powerful to-day in this country, where everyone has someone at the war. A fractious workman would be mobbed or even shot by his fellows."

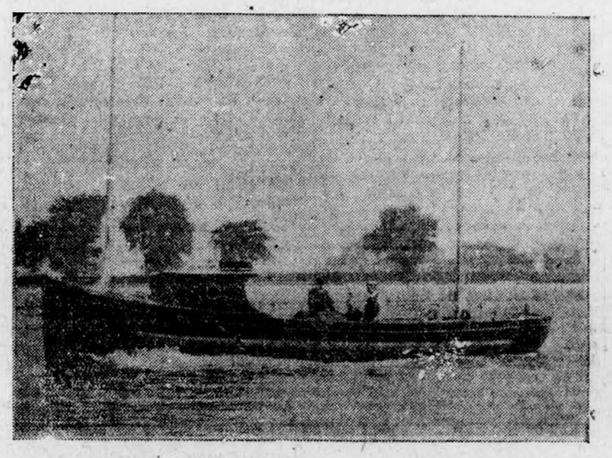
That is the spirit one saw reflected in the work-people of these wonderful factories, which work day and night under a system of most impressive organisation. Such orderliness, ingenuity, and inventiveness are *tours de force* indeed. It is manifest all over France. Many staple industries are in abeyance; in fact, every trade that could in any way adapt itself to the manufacture of munitions has within the last two or three months affected it. Owners and workers want war work, and the incitement of higher rates of wages—in Bourges, where a special kind of cheap fancy jewellery was made, women are offered eight francs a day, three francs in excess of the munition workers' rate, and still the trade is short-handed—makes no appeal or effect.

In their homes these men and women workers lead normal, simple and quiet lives. They have no time for pleasure and excitement, with an arduous twelve or eleven hours' day, even had they the inclination or money, for eight francs daily for men and five francs for women is not a remuneration that admits of much luxury. But they have the knowledge and satisfaction that they are working for the great cause, for "la patrie" and that compensates for the rest.

MODERN REFRIGERATING PLANT



Latest Can Ice-Making Plant.



Motor Life Boat as supplied to the White Star Liner Britannic.

Motor lifeboats on passenger liners are now becoming an accepted feature of the lifesaving equipment of all up-to-date ships, and we reproduce an illustration of one of the two lifeboats supplied to the R.M.S. Britannic by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. The boat is fitted with a Thornecroft 4½ in. by 6 in. type of motor, burning kerosene, paraffin or petrol. The boat is built to meet the Board of Trade requirements, and whilst being licensed as a lifeboat, its function will be to attend the remainder of the ship's boats in time of disaster.

A towing post is fitted aft, thus preventing the boats from scattering. It is interesting to note that the boat is equipped with wireless telegraphy.

SERBIA'S FALLEN CAPITAL.

A CITY WITH A HISTORY.

Nish is the ancient Naissus, the capital of the Roman province of Dardania, and the birthplace of Constantine the Great, writes the "Manchester Guardian." Situated on the crossing of the roads between the Adriatic and the Sea of Marmora, it acquired a great importance during the latter half of the Roman Empire, was fortified by Diocletian, was sacked by Attila's Huns, and was restored by Justinian under the name of Naissopolis. The invasion of the Bulgars in the seventh century marked the end of its history as a stronghold of Roman civilisation, and for several centuries it continued to be a mere place of passage for the barbarian tribes. In the twelfth century it passed into the hands of the Serbians, who were building up a great Balkan empire; but in 1386 it was captured by the Turks, and remained in their possession almost till our own days.

Yet many a strenuous battle was fought out for its possession. In 1443 John Hunyadi, the "White Knight of the Vlacks," and hero of Transylvania, defeated the Sultan Murad II. on the Morava and captured Nish, but in the following year he was beaten himself by Murad, and Nish again became Turkish. In 1689 the city was once more captured by the armies of the Hapsburg monarchs, this time under the leadership of Louis of Baden, and was lost to the Turks a few months later. In 1737 for the third time, the Austrians took it under Seckendorp, but once again it was lost, in the following year.

A HEROIC EPISODE.

With the dawn of the 19th century the Serbians themselves entered the lists for the possession of Nish. They besieged it in 1809 and nearly succeeded in capturing it. But the Turks pressed with undaunted fury, and the Serbian leader, Stephen Sindjelitch blew up the last redoubt, burying under its "debris" both himself and his soldiers, together with the attacking Turks. The victors heaped up a pyramid of 952 Serbian skulls as a monument of their triumph, and to this day Chele-Kula (the skull Tower) is a reminder of that gruesome event.

Nish continued to be occupied by Turkish troops even after Serbia had received her autonomy by the peace of Adrianople in 1829. It was finally conquered by the Serbians in December, 1877, but was nearly lost again during the preliminary peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey, when Russia planned its incorporation (together with that of Pirot) with the new Bulgaria.

In the subsequent years of Serbian history Nish remained the second city of the kingdom, Belgrade having been chosen as capital in virtue of its geographical position on the Danube, then practically the sole road connecting Serbia with the civilised world. Since, however, the Balkan wars of 1912-13, which brought to Serbia a large extension of territory in every direction, Nish became the true geographical railway and strategical centre of the kingdom, and there can be no doubt that in due course it would have also become its political capital.

The Government of India have sanctioned granting of lodging, fuel and light allowances to families remaining in India of senior Assistant Surgeons with honorary rank, who have proceeded on field service out of India or are employed with the Medical Units in England.

Rai Bahadur Bhawani Dass, retired Extra Assistant, Commissioner, Punjab, died on Saturday morning. One of his sons is serving with a Medican Commission at the front.

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INFLUENCE OF TILLAGE.

ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL MANURES.

The maintenance of the soil in a high state of fertility is an essential condition of success in farming, in which respect the land does not differ greatly from the animals which feed upon it, writes "The Times." The owners of racehorses and the exhibitors of cattle or sheep know that a long course of careful preparation, in which knowledge of the subject and skilful application are combined, is necessary to attain the object in view. It may be impracticable to treat the soil with the same regard to fine detail, but the principle is the same. Bountiful crops cannot be raised by spasmodic methods, but they can be made reasonably assured by keeping the land in what the farmer calls "good heart," a term that conveys much to the practical mind.

Fertility can be preserved or encouraged in two days—by efficient cultivation and the judicious use of manures. A third method might be mentioned, that of bare fallowing, which is still unequalled for handling the stronger clays and loams, but there will be little disposition voluntarily to adopt this course in the present crisis, the prevailing opinion being that all cultivable land should be made to contribute something to the needs of the nation.

The influence of good and seasonable cultivation can scarcely be over-estimated. There is stored up in most land that has been long under the plough reserves of nutriment that can be made available as plant food through physical rather than chemical intervention. When the balances of constituents that make up the food of plants is considerably disturbed the use of chemical correctives may be essential, but it is astonishing what good tillage can do to cure disorders of the soil and to release nutriment formerly inaccessible. Systematic trials have been instructive on this point and evidence equally convincing is presented in the success of these who manage their holdings on this principle. The strong furrow noticeable in autumn tillages is the visible embodiment of the system. Much depends on the exposure of the soil to the full depth of its "improved" area to the ameliorating action of the winter frosts.

SOMETHING THE ANCIENTS KNEW.

The use of vegetable and other fertilizers goes hand in hand with good cultivation. Practice and science are agreed that the manure heap is the chief source of fertilizing ingredients. The qualities of yard manure are no new discovery. Farmyard manure has been a vital element in preserving the productive capability of soils for countless generations. Its properties were as highly appreciated 2,000 years ago as they are to-day. This recognition is the root of the success of the industrious French peasants, who last month, undeterred by the absence of men and by depleted teams, were giving to their well-tilled plots the customary liberal top dressing of manure, the work being done largely by women. The carting of manure is also a prominent source of employment in this country, but here more than in France, there is evidence that work has been restricted from want of labour. If this continues and the land be asked to respond to the national appeal, insufficiently aided by fertilizers, the result can scarcely fulfil expectations. The application of artificial manures is simple, but it cannot compensate for the absence of dung, which is almost as valuable for its equalizing and physical influence as for the nutriment it adds directly to the soil.

SMOKING IN THE THEATRE.

APPLICATIONS TO THE L.C.C.

A novel feature of the sitting of the L.C.C. Theatres and Music-halls Committtee, who sat on November 3 to consider applications for licences, was the circumstance that requests were made on behalf of the Playhouse, Kingsway, Comedy, and Prince's Theatres for music and dancing licences in order that the privilege of smoking may be obtained.

A new point respecting licences for cinematograph theatres was raised on an application by Mr. Bodkin, who appeared in a group of cases. The licence was at present limited to instrumental music incidental to the pictures, and during the intervals in the changing of films. The application was that the licence should also permit of the singing of songs of a high class character.

Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., who opposed on behalf of the Entertainments Protection Association, urged that if the application was granted it would have the effect of weakening that broad line of distinction that at present existed between the music-hall and the cinematograph.

"I do not know whether Mr. Bodkin goes to picture palaces; I do a lot," Mr. Wild confessed.

The committee decided to recommend the Council to grant the licences "on the same terms as last year."

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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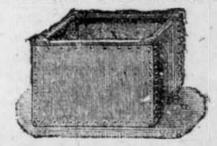

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON HIGH PERCENTAGE OF PASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate a resolution was adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Behar and Orissa, who was, not long ago, a member of the Senate and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Senate next resumed the postponed debate on Dr. E. R. Watson's motion on increased percentage of passes in Matriculation and B. A. examinations.

Dr. Kedarnath Das moved an amendment to delete the following words from the resolution "That the Senate view with alarm." The amended resolution was that an enquiry be held as to the cause and significance of the rapid increase in the percentage of passes.

Dr. Hiralal Haldar pointed out that as Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's proposal had a much wider scope there was no necessity of another committee.

Mr. James thought it was mere waste of time and both the resolution and the amendment should be withdrawn.

Principal Heramba Chandra Mitra said the resolution was opposed to the traditions of the University. Twice they had enquiries into the high percentage of failures and now they were asked to enquire into the cause of success.

Mr. Hamilton wanted to know if it was a fact that Government officers had refused to serve on the Committee appointed by Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee.

Mr. Watson in reply said Mr. Hornell and the Directors of Public Instruction in Behar and Orissa and Assam, refused to stand for election to that committee and he was informed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, that he too could not stand for election unless he could prove to the local Government that the work of the committee would not interfere with his other duties and that the same applied to all Government officers. The speaker had to withdraw his name and several other Government officers withdrew their names before the election. For that reason he considered that the committee which had been formed was not representative. In conclusion he wished to repudiate a charge which had been brought against him, the charge of an unreasonable desire to plough as many students as possible in the university examinations. He did not wish to make any sentimental appeal to the opinion of his students nor to make any solemn assertion. He merely stated that it seemed to him self-evident that a steady and solid increase of education throughout the country was most desirable, especially on economic grounds. It was obvious that spread of education meant increased demand for manufactured articles and increased trade with the United Kingdom as with the other countries. On the other hand, he did feel inclined to think that the action of the University had in recent years been guided by a desire to pass as many students as possible, perhaps without due consideration of consequences. It would not lead to any bettering of the lot of those who had been tempted by easiness of course to take a degree.

The Vice-Chancellor said that Mr. Hornell's letter had given rise to the impression that the officers of the Government Educational Department would not be able to take part in the deliberations of Justice Mukerjee's committee. He believed it was not the intention of the Government that its officers should not be allowed to take part in it.

The Vice-Chancellor then gave figures with regard to percentage of passes for some degree examinations in 1914-15 differentiating between European and Indian examiners. He was interrupted by some European members who strongly deprecated any comparison between European and Indian examiners.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu:—"Why should we like to have European examiners for Indian Universities?"

Vice-Chancellor:—"Because they are part of the University."

Mr. Basu:—"That as members of the University and not as Europeans?"

This was followed by shouts of order.

Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said European examiners were as lenient as Indian examiners and the latter were as severe as the former.

Dr. Das's amendment was then put forward and carried by a majority of nineteen votes.

A committee consisting of five members, three Europeans and two Indians was formed to make the enquiry.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Sir James Meston as Chancellor, presided at the annual Convocation of the Allahabad University this afternoon. The Convocation address was delivered by Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chancellor, who reviewed the work of the past year. The most important event was the appointment of three University Professors, Dr. Venis to the chair of Post Vedic Culture, Professor Jevons to the chair of Economics and Professor Rushbrook Williams to the chair of Modern Indian History. The Vice-Chancellor also referred to the the refusal of admission to Colleges owing to want of room and said many additional colleges have started, showing that the public have been alive to their responsibilities in this matter but there was room for a deal more.

Three Chetties of Pollachi and an Assami of Palghat have been arrested by the Mangalore police on a charge of counterfeiting currency notes. A Mohamedan of Mangalore who is believed to have rendered some assistance to the accused in their nefarious trade is also under arrest.

P. AND O KASHGAR'S EXCITING VOYAGE.

A BRUSH WITH SUBMARINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Passengers on P. & O. steamer Kashgar which arrived in Calcutta yesterday afternoon from London had a story to tell of an encounter with an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean.

The vessel which carried about 150 passengers including a large number of ladies, left Malta and was about six hours on the journey when the look-out man caught sight of the periscope of a submarine about a thousand yards on the starboard side at about one o'clock in the afternoon and one of the ship's 4.7 inch opened fire. Nothing in the nature of panic occurred. The submarine disappeared from view for the time and some anxious moments were passed.

A shout went up as the periscope was again observed, this time on the port side and roughly about 1,200 yards away. A second shell was fired and according to the statements of some the submarine was hit. At all events she sank from sight almost immediately and was not seen again, although constant lookout was kept as a measure of precaution. A zigzag course was taken to Port Said.

The Kashgar together with other steamers was obliged to anchor for several hours off the Downs owing to the danger of coming in contact with floating mines, some of which had broken adrift during the gale. Trawlers were sent out in search of these and eventually they were secured, towed ashore and exploded.

Whilst proceeding through the Mediterranean the Kashgar received a "S. O. S." message by wireless, but was powerless to render any assistance. It transpired subsequently that the call had reference to the ill-fated Ancona and that the Kashgar was not many miles away from the former when it was sunk. On the following day pieces of wreckage were seen floating past and were the cause of much speculation.

A GREAT FIGURE IN FINANCE.

"For many years, almost for generations, Lord Welby had been the greatest figure in national finance," says the "Daily News." "As a Treasury official he exerted a necessarily unobtrusive influence, but an experience gained under successive Chancellors from Disraeli to Mr. Goschen gave his counsel a weight far greater than attached to some of those to whom it fell to expound in the House of Commons the measures evolved under his guidance.

"His retirement from the Treasury laid at the disposal of the London County Council services whose value it would be hard to rate too high. Their have been few permanent officials to whom their department and the country generally have owed so much. And never was there greater need than to-day for such a policy of resolute yet enlightened economy as he above all others was qualified to formulate."

THE CARE OF WOUNDED.

"Probably the fact has hardly yet been realised that mercifully there has not, so far, been any outbreak of serious illness amongst our troops, and we believe it will be discovered in time that this has been owing to the untiring and intelligent efforts of a few individuals, whose work one hopes will one day be recognised in the proper quarter," writes Miss S. Macnaughtan in the "Nineteenth Century." "Throughout the campaign baths have been available for nearly everyone, and food has been abundant and of excellent quality.

"The object of this article," adds Miss Macnaughtan, "is to convince those who are anxious every hour of their lives about husbands, sons, and brothers at the front that they may rest assured that nothing which can be done to mitigate suffering is left undone, and that the men who are fighting are receiving in this present war every service that skill and kindness can render them."

THE SINKING OF THE UNDINE.

According to details of the sinking of the German cruiser Undine, a Copenhagen telegram says that the German steam ferry Preussen, with a full cargo of loaded railway trucks, left Trelleborg at noon, and was met outside the Swedish territorial waters by a convoy consisting of the Undine and a large torpedo-boat.

Twenty-two miles out the periscope of a British submarine was observed simultaneously from the three ships, but before there was time to do anything a terrific explosion occurred, and the Undine was hit by a torpedo. Immediately afterwards another torpedo crashed through the cruiser's engine-room. The torpedo-boat, which at this juncture was a hundred metres from the cruiser, came up to assist the Undine.

The Undine's deck was soon seen to be only a couple of inches above the water and the crew were struggling to get on board a number of small rafts which convoying vessels carry for all emergencies. Out of a crew of 218 199 were saved, but a number of the latter are seriously wounded, and six died on the way to Sassnitz, where a special train was waiting to take them to Kiel.

Enormous crowds gathered at Sassnitz and greeted the survivors on board the Preussen with hurrahs and singing of "Deutschland uber Alles."

Mrs. Annie Besant was due to arrive at Allahabad yesterday. There will be no public meeting, but she will meet a few leading Indians at the house of the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, to informally discuss the question of the House Rule League.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ON NEEDS OF THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Sir James Meston presided at a public meeting in the Senate Hall called by the Association for Higher Education of Indian Women in the United Provinces, to consider what steps should be taken for the encouragement and expansion of female education. His Honour in an excellent speech said no doubt the position of female education in the provinces was unsatisfactory and apportioned the blame between the Government and public. He indicated how Government could help and pointed out that real help in the matter must come from the people themselves.

The Hon. Mr. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, gave figures which he said spelt failure as regards female education and this he said was chiefly due to the dearth of women teachers. He urged the audience to improve the minds of their women folk as times were changing rapidly. He cited the example of French women who were doing such a great deal for their country while their husbands and brothers were in the trenches.

A number of resolutions were passed urging the taking of early steps to establish elementary and secondary schools for girls, classes for training teachers, purdah schools, and urging Government to accept financial responsibility for the education of girls in the secondary stage, where there was genuine and sufficient demand for such information.

TRAGEDY IN CEYLON.

TWO PLANTERS SERIOUSLY INJURED AND LADY SHOT DEAD BY SERVANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 4.

Mr. H. W. Gavin, Chairman of the Galle District Planters' Associaitnon and his assistant Mr. Gwynn, have been seriously injured and Mrs. Gavin killed by a house servant. The party had returned from Ceylon Mounted Rifle Parade, when the servant, some little time after a reprimand, shot Mrs. Gavin dead with a shot gun. Mr. Gwynn and Mr. Gavin running to her rescue, were also shot and the latter was stabbed. Mrs. Gwynn narrowly escaped while going to telephone. The servant escaped, but was captured two miles away.

RIVER FATALITY AT CANNANORE.

LARGE BOAT WITH PILGRIMS CAPSIZES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 4.

An unfortunate boating fatality has just been reported from Cannanore. It would appear that while a party of pilgrims were returning to Cannanore from Baliapatram after witnessing an *utsavam* (procession) in a local temple, the large boat in which they were travelling capsized in the Bali river and that only a very few were able to reach the shore. The majority are said to be missing.

"NACH PARIS" AND BACK.

The gem of the collection of Germany's war medals in the "Strand," says Sir Whitworth Wallis, "is the silver medal inscribed 'Nach Paris, 1914,' with a portrait of General von Kluck on the face of it, on the reverse a female figure on a horse, holding a torch, with a burning town below. The fool-fury holding the flaming brand possibly unconsciously delineates that Teutonic 'culture' with which we are now acquainted—if so, it must be reckoned one of the happiest designs on record. As the designer however, was also aspiring to the rank of a prophet, the medal being struck in anticipation of the triumphant entry into Paris, it somewhat missed its purpose. Paris, without any consideration for his feelings, declined to fall, and the prophet-designer got badly left.

"I am told that several other medals were struck in readiness for the capture of Paris, but later they also had to be consigned to the melting-pot."

INSULT TO INJURY.

The venomous attack of the "Vossische Zeitung" on Mr. Brand Whitlock is one of those revelations of the German temperament with whic we are becoming deplorably familiar," says the "Daily News." "They honour their victim in proportion as they discredit their author. Mr. Whitlock's untiring efforts to secure a semblance of just and humane treatment for Miss Cavell are an admirable example of the services that American Ambassadors have been rendering in all the belligerent countries from the first day of the war.

"The Vossische Zeitung" challenges the German Government to ask Washington to recall the American Minister at Brussels.

"The recent Cavell incident," it says, "must be used as the occasion to put an end to Mr. Whitlock's action, he being the Minister accredited to Havre and not to Brussels. If America wants a representative at Brussels she must send someone agreeable to the German Government."

"It has been left to the "Cologne Gazette" to invent the most outrageous of the excuses for the murder of Miss Cavell, whom England mourns to-day," says Reuter. It says:—

"'Miss Cavell in her actions displayed a thoroughly masculine force of mind and decision.

"'It was therefore only her just due if she was treated no differently than a man.'"

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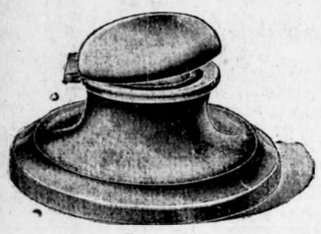

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THE GURKHA.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

The following interesting dialogue by "An Anglo-Indian" appears in "The Times":—

Moore, of the 12th Gurkha Rifles, was dining with me last night. His wounds have been patched up for the second time, and he is going back to France, where he will find none of the original officers of his own battalion left, save possibly the colonel.

"I am a bit pipped," he said, "I have just heard that my orderly, poor old Tegh Bahadur, is dead—blown up by a hand grenade in a night attack. He was such a top-hole fellow."

And he began to tell me of the shooting trips they had had together and how Tegh Bahadur had turned a bear out of a cave and tackled a huge wounded boar in the forest with his *kukri*.

There are many races, castes, and creeds in the Indian Army; but every British officer, whether it be through love or conviction, swears by his own men. This is as it should be, but speaking as an outsider who knows a little of most of the Indian fighting stocks and not a great deal of any, I have always envied the man who commands the "Gurk."

He is first of all a soldier and a shikari, and honours his British officer as such—not because of his white skin, but because of the steadfast virtues of his class. There is no sophisticated 20th-century race-feeling about the "Goorkh." He can be perfectly at his ease with the regimental officer without any encroachment upon respect. Something of the same relations exist between the two as between a house master at one of our public schools and the big boys in his house.

A STORY OF TEGH BAHADUR.

He was an ugly little devil (Moore said), and a chunk had been torn out of his face by a leopard. I didn't take to him at first until one day I was in the jungle at Ghoom and, heard woodcutting in a forest reserve where wood cutting is forbidden. It was in the leave season and everybody had cleared out and I was left in command. When I appeared in the clearing I saw three pairs of heels scurrying away. I recognized Tegh Bahadur and called him to the orderly room.

"You were cutting wood," I said.

"Yes, sahib."

"You know it is against orders?"

"Yes, sahib."

"Why did you run away?"

"When we saw the captain sahib coming we were frightened and had to bolt."

"Is there any reason why you should not be punished?"

"Yes, sahib: it is a first offence. The colonel sahib never punishes a first offence."

"There were two others?"

"Yes, sahib."

"Tell me their names."

"No sahib. I cannot tell you their names. We do not betray one another. . . . Perhaps if I talk a little to them in the canteen they will come to you themselves and confess."

The next day the two men came and confessed and were forgiven.

A simple story with no point in it to one unversed in the evasiveness of the more sophisticated East.

Soon afterwards (Moore continued) we were in Waziristan, Wana way, when the country was disturbed. I went out after markhor one afternoon without an escort, and I had an uncomfortable feeling all the while that I was being stalked. It was 5 in the evening when I noticed that a pointed rock near me cast an unnaturally bulging shadow. I covered it with my rifle and waited. Soon a voice came from behind it: "Don't shoot, sahib, it is me," and after the voice there appeared the forage cap and scarred face of Tegh Bahadur.

He was ashamed at being discovered. He didn't want the sahib to be scuppered, he said, and seeing that I was not angry he grinned sheepishly. But just think of it! He had been shadowing me the whole afternoon and I had not twig it, and I was drawing my pay for training him, teaching him to stalk and scout!"

The fidelity of the man Moore took as a matter of course, but his story reminded me of a tradition that holds in most Gurkha battalions. In the attack the British officer always runs a little ahead. That is the custom whatever troops he leads, but it is not always easy to keep the lead; two men in a company of Gurks are told off to stand by him on either side. Against steel at least he must not fall. But, of course, this has to be a very furtive proceeding.

HIGHLANDER AND GURKHA.

There is a long standing alliance between the Highland regiments and the Gurk. The Highlander is attached to him because of his cheery face, and the face of the Gurkha is the index of his soul. He has the heart of a lion and the head of a child. No sepoy is so dependent on his sahib.

In the trenches of Flanders he is thinking all the while "This is the country of the white man; these are the ways of the white man," and when all his officers are killed he is a little lost and bewildered. He is a cheery, but not a calculating, fighter. He loves a scrap, and likes to look into the whites of his enemy's eyes; but an enemy composed of terrible sounds, unseen shocks, and tortuous forms of death is a manifestation of the devil with whom it is hard to cope alone. If there is one place where Tegh Bahadur is the better man it is in the listening gallery of a mine. For his ear is as good as his eye. Here one is happiest without imagination as one sits waiting in the dark for sounds in the neighbouring sap, subtle as the football of a bear on wet leaves. The Gurk's ear is true; he does not hear sounds that are no sounds; he is not haunted with the thought that the hole where he squats is the shape of a tomb.

But in the white man's war as a rule, in the trenches under the night flares Tegh Bahadur is as dependent on Moore, as Moore is dependent on him in the Himalayan jungle, his home.

And apparently Tegh Bahadur was a very lovable little man. Moore, who has lost most of his pals, was sunk in depression half the night. He was thinking of camp fires in Suru and Baltistan and his trusty little friend squatting over the hot rhododendron ashes in his Gilgit boots and Balaclava cap, blowing the embers into a flame and chattering between puffs of read tea and big sheep, and the monster ibex which he has marked down for the sahib on the morrow. One more of the bright visions blotted out by the Hun.

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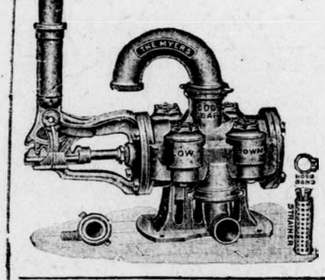

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